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Jordan May Buy 40 Planes

Bid to Europeans Follows Failure To Buy U.S. Jets

By Warren Getler
International Herald Tribune

HANNOVER, West Germany — Jordan has expressed serious interest in purchasing up to 40 advanced European jet fighters, after the failure of its efforts to obtain similar aircraft from the United States, senior officials of a West European combat aircraft consortium said Friday.

Negotiations over the Tornado air-to-air combat planes, valued at more than $1.5 billion, could be concluded within the year, a senior executive of the Munich-based Panavia Aircraft GmbH consortium said in an interview at the Hannover air show. The official declined to be identified.

The plane is jointly produced by a consortium of British, West German and Italian companies. British Aerospace and Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm, a German concern, each hold 42.5 percent of the shares with Aeritalia holding the remaining 15 percent.

In February, the British government concluded a $7-billion arms package with Saudi Arabia that included 72 Tornado combat aircraft.

The Saudi decision to purchase the Tornado — Panavia's first major success with the plane outside the North Atlantic Treaty Organization — was linked, according to Western diplomats, to Saudi Arabia's frustration over not getting a clear commitment from Washington on the sale of U.S. built F-15 fighters for its air force.

Jordan has said it is interested in acquiring 25 to 40 of the Tornado's Air Defense Version, a medium- to long-range air-to-air interceptor equipped with British-made Sky Flash missiles, according to Panavia executives.

The country was blocked by the

See PLANES, Page 2

Neal Ulevich/The Associated Press

Foreign Students Protest Treatment in Beijing

Motorcycle policemen kept a close watch Friday on about 150 foreign students and teachers, mostly Africans, who marched in a protest in Beijing. The demonstrators complained of racial discrimination and demanded guarantees of safety after an attack May 24 by Chinese students on African and Asian students at Tianjin University, which is about 100 miles southeast of Beijing. The sign on the chest of the African teacher at right reads: "You invited us. Oh, why now treat us this way?"

Reagan Rejects Criticism Of Shift in SALT Policy

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The White House reaffirmed on Friday the decision by President Ronald Reagan not to be bound by the limits of the SALT-2 arms treaty and rejected congressional moves to challenge his decision.

Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, responding to a question about growing congressional opposition to Mr. Reagan's plans, said: "Our position hasn't changed on SALT-2. The president has made his decision on modernization by the end of the year."

Asked what Mr. Reagan thought of the criticism, Mr. Speakes said: "We don't like it. The president will take the congressional views in consideration but his decision has been made."

Mr. Reagan announced May 27 *that the United States would no* longer be bound by the unratified 1979 Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty, known as SALT-2, when the equipping of B-52 bombers with cruise missiles surpasses the limit of 130 bombers later this year under the Pentagon's modernization program.

The administration has said the decision could be reconsidered if the Soviet Union ceases alleged violations. The Soviet Union has denied violating the treaty.

UPI

Norman D. Dicks

AP

Richard N. Perle

The president has not spoken publicly on the issue but issued a written statement.

Opposition from congressional Democrats and U.S. allies to the decision has grown substantially. Critics said they feared that abandoning the unratified treaty would start a new arms race.

Senator Joseph R. Biden, Democrat of Delaware, introduced legislation Thursday that would prohibit spending money to exceed SALT-2 missile limits unless the Soviet Union violated treaty limits. A similar bill has been introduced *in the House by Representative* Norman D. Dicks, Democrat of Washington.

Earlier, Jim Wright of Texas, leader of the majority Democrats in the House, said:

"We're not trying to embarrass the president, but if all else fails we could deny the funds."

Richard N. Perle, an assistant secretary of defense and an expert on arms control, told a House Armed Services subcommittee Thursday that the opposition by U.S. allies in Europe was immaterial.

SALT-2 "is not very well understood" in Europe, Mr. Perle told an incredulous Representative Frank X. McCloskey, Democrat of Indiana. The allies, he said, have no personal stake in Soviet violations

See ARMS, Page 2

Reagan's Abandonment of SALT-2 Was a Long Time Coming

By Robert C. Toth
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — About two weeks ago, as the Reagan administration considered whether to continue to comply with the SALT-2 arms agreement, the ranking Soviet diplomat here was invited to the State Department to discuss a variety of outstanding U.S.-Soviet issues, including Moscow's alleged stonewalling at the Geneva arms talks and its refusal to set a date for the next summit meeting.

"It was a very unsatisfactory, even acrimonious, meeting, with no give by the Soviets," a U.S. official said Wednesday.

On May 27, President Ronald Reagan made the decision that formally ended the U.S. policy of complying with the 1979 Strategic Arms Limitations Treaty, a decision that is potentially the most fateful arms-treaty move of the Reagan presidency.

It immediately shocked allied countries, Congress and the Soviet Union, because it ended the formal framework within which offensive nuclear weapons are constrained. Virtually everyone, based on an earlier, tentative decision, had expected continued compliance.

The decision also shocked people in the U.S. government because it was made by "the unique process of holding a SACG meeting by letter," as one official complained. The acronym stands for Senior Arms Control Group.

In this way, the White House staff avoided further face-to-face arguments in the presence of the president between Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger, among others, on the issue. But, in so doing, it cast doubt on the future of the *arms control process within the government.*

"The Soviets gave Shultz no help in making the case for continued compliance," said another. "But this decision has been building up through the five and a half years of this administration."

The SALT-2 agreement was negotiated by the Carter administration. When signed in 1979, it was to have been in effect until the end of 1985. However, amid opposition in the Senate, it was withdrawn from consideration for ratification in 1980, after Soviet troops entered Afghanistan in December 1979.

Mr. Reagan campaigned against the agreement during his race for the presidency, branding it "fatally flawed." But, once in office, he agreed to a "no undercut" policy of abiding by its provisions as long as the Soviet Union *showed equal restraint.*

In part, he was bowing to the wishes of European allies and supporters of the pact in Congress, and in part he was acknowledging that, in the absence of treaty restraints, the Soviet Union could increase its missile arsenal faster than the United States, which he contended had become strategically inferior to its superpower rival.

But in 1983 the administration began issuing noncompliance reports that charged the Soviet military with violations of virtually all U.S.-Soviet arms agreements, including SALT-2 and its counterpart for defensive arms, the 1972 treaty curbing anti-ballistic missiles.

The Soviet Union denies all the charges, most important of which are three:

- Construction of two new intercontinental ballistic missiles, the SS-25 and the SS-24, when only one is permitted by SALT-2.
- Excessive encoding of the telemetry signals radioed from test missiles that tells engineers how the missile is performing.
- Construction of a sophisticated radar complex at Krasnoyarsk, deep inside Siberia, in violation of the ABM treaty, which permits such radar only on the periphery of a country, oriented outward.

Evaluating U.S. charges, some arms control experts dispute the administration's evidence on the SS-25, although Kenneth L. Adelman, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, said all

See SALT, Page 2

Waldheim Supporters Deflect Nazi Issue

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

AMSTETTEN, Austria — "Waldheim is a liar," read the first placard of the group of 16 youthful protesters as they rounded Breinsbach Street and entered the packed Hauptplatz where Kurt Waldheim had just begun to speak.

Like a regatta slamming into a reef, the demonstrators were submerged by burly Waldheim supporters who, swinging their fists and shouting curses, ripped down the placards, which tipped over like tiny sails. Beate Klarsfeld, the German-born Nazi hunter, looked hunted, scared and close to tears.

From his elevated platform Thursday night, Mr. Waldheim raised his long fingers in a spectral *gesture that has become* one of the trademarks of his presidential campaign and intoned: "So here you see an example of the abuse of of Western democratic liberties!"

Police took down the names of the protesters but did nothing against the young men who had administered the beatings.

"We thought we were going to be joined by other young people, young Socialists and people like that," said one of the badly shaken

Reuters

Kurt Steyrer

demonstrators afterward. "But we were so isolated."

The long campaign for the Austrian presidency, which ends with Sunday's election, is the bitterest in the country's postwar history. Yet although it has been dominated by allegations about Mr. Waldheim's war record it has also been curiously short on confrontation or frontal accusation. And it has not openly split young Austrians from their parents or grandparents who lived under the Third Reich.

Since Mr. Waldheim, the candidate of the rightist People's Party, polled 49.6 percent of the vote in a first-round ballot last month his foes in the Socialist Party have virtually dropped the issue of his war record, judging that it has done him more good than harm.

The highly conservative Austrian press, which is overwhelmingly pro-Waldheim, has observed something like self-censorship on news about the *former United Nations* secretary-general that has been on the front pages elsewhere in Western Europe. State television has been similarly cautious.

One of the most striking aspects of Mr. Waldheim's candidacy has been its appeal to young Austrians; pollsters are unanimous that more young voters in their 20s and 30s cast ballots for the 67-year-old candidate than for his Socialist opponent, Kurt Steyrer, 66.

While Freda Meissner-Blau, the standard-bearer of Austria's ecology movement, drew a strong youth vote in the May 4 balloting, she campaigned largely on issues like nuclear energy and played down the questions about Mr. Waldheim's wartime service in the Balkans.

A former Socialist, Mrs. Meissner-Blau, 59, has steadfastly refused to throw her 5.5 percent of the electorate to Mr. Steyrer.

Opinion polls suggest that Mr. Waldheim will triumph with from 51 to 52 percent of the vote.

Mrs. Meissner-Blau accused the Socialists of "pure opportunism" in dredging up Mr. Waldheim's war record, saying that they were as responsible as the People's Party for rehabilitating former Nazis and *bringing them into public life.*

She said, "If Steyrer becomes president, it would bury the whole affair and the issue of the past would disappear. If Waldheim is president at least the discussion will go on."

Antipathy for the Socialists, who have been in power for 16 years, is one reason advanced for Mr. Waldheim's relative popularity among young Austrians.

The many well-to-do young Austrians swept up in his campaign regard his election as a milestone toward evicting the Socialists in national elections next spring and installing a government more sympathetic to business and individual achievement.

Gerhardt Welley, a 34-year-old architect who heads Youth for Waldheim, said the political importance of the election had priority over the issue of the candidate's past. "If you ask young Americans

See AUSTRIA, Page 2

Bernhard J. Holzner/The Associated Press

Kurt Waldheim during speech Friday at rally in Vienna.

Senate Tax Bill Contains Dozens of Exceptions

By Gary Klott
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate Finance Committee's tax-revision bill, intended to create a more uniform tax system for businesses and individuals, contains dozens of special exceptions granted to individuals and corporations.

Embedded in the 1,489-page bill now before the Senate are more than $5 billion in special favors that senators have inserted for their constituents. Many would protect existing tax benefits for public or semipublic projects being planned or under construction.

But, as in past tax bills, private companies and individuals also will benefit from the special provisions. Among them are General Mills Inc., General Motors Corp., Pan Am Corp., Chrysler Corp., Northwest Orient Airlines, Control Data Corp. and major steel companies.

All 20 members of the Senate Finance Committee were able to obtain such favors. But about half of the exceptions were granted to senators outside the committee. A committee staff member said the requests of senators who strongly supported the bill were looked on more favorably than others.

Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, a Democrat of New York, who was one of the leading supporters of the tax-revision effort in the committee, received more exceptions than any other senator, according to one staff member.

These special exceptions are hid*den in legislative language* that masks the identity of the company or community involved.

Even senators have been unable to learn all of the special provisions, although Senator Bob Packwood, the Oregon Republican who is chairman of the Finance Committee, said he would give them a full list soon.

Such special provisions, known as "transition rules," have traditionally been part of tax bills and have been used by committee chairmen to help gain support for the legislation.

The tax-revision bill passed by the House of Representatives in December contained even more transition rules, which would cost about $26 billion. These favors also were masked in statutory language.

Some senators are angry that so many special favors are being granted. Others complain that they were not given the opportunity for exceptions themselves. Senator Carl Levin, a Democrat of Michigan, objected that the special provisions were not identified clearly.

Mr. Levin said: "We would like a number of us, a list of the transitions so that we can see what are the standards which have been used, so that we can see what situations in our states might fit the standards."

While some of the transition rules appear to be political favors many are intended to keep the new legislation from adversely affecting certain projects under way a long time.

Senator Pete Wilson, a Republican of California, asked for a $5 million exception for Walt Disney Co. to protect existing tax benefits for films already in production. He also obtained an exception that would protect all other entertainment companies that had films or television shows in production.

The costliest exception is a provision that would give steel com

See TAX, Page 2

INSIDE

GENERAL NEWS

■ *Detroit students* said guns are commonplace in their high schools. Page 3.

■ Overall U.S. diplomacy will be threatened if proposed budget cuts go through, a State Department aide says. Page 8.

WEEKEND

■ Always another day: The myth of "Gone With The Wind." Page 7.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ The U.S. unemployment rate rose from 7.1 percent to 7.3 percent in May. Page 17.

■ Turner Broadcasting is selling some assets of its new subsidiary, MGM Entertainment Co., for $490 million. Page 20.

SPECIAL REPORT

■ In the heart of America's New South, construction cranes and road detours have become Atlanta's symbols. Page 13.

MONDAY

While the global stock market rally seems far from over, moving to the next phase may be a little rocky. See Personal Investing, a monthly report, in Monday's International Herald Tribune.

Reuters

Mikael Pernfors of Sweden, above, will play Ivan Lendl, the top seed, in Sunday's finals of the French Open. Pernfors, unseeded, beat Henri Leconte, the 8th seed, in four sets Friday. Page 6.

South Africa Mediators Are Said to Quit

By Joseph Lelyveld
New York Times Service

LONDON — A group of Commonwealth leaders has decided to give up its attempt at mediation between the South African government and its main black nationalist opponents, a diplomatic source close to the group disclosed here Friday.

The seven leaders, known as the Eminent Persons Group, visited Cape Town in March, meeting both President Pieter W. Botha and Nelson Mandela, the imprisoned leader of the outlawed African National Congress. They returned again in May after receiving diplomatic signals that the Botha government was prepared to talk about legalizing the outlawed movement and releasing Mr. Mandela and other prisoners.

The group was reported to have had a message from the South African government waiting for it when it reconvened in London on Wednesday at the Commonwealth's Marlborough House headquarters.

According to the source, the group replied that the South African government's actions and intransigent attitudes had doomed the group's attempt to initiate discussions between the main opposing forces in the conflict.

The seven leaders were still meeting Friday evening, reviewing *drafts of a final report that is to go* next week to the heads of government of the 49-nation Commonwealth.

The group was said to be divided on whether the terms of reference under which it was appointed allowed it to include a call for economic sanctions *against South Africa* among its conclusions.

Reuters

Pieter W. Botha

The Eminent Persons Group, which was appointed to avert a serious rupture in the Commonwealth, was instructed to attempt an on-the-spot assessment and report back to a special Commonwealth meeting that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain promised to attend.

The group includes General Olusegun Obasanjo, a former Nigerian head of state; Swaran Singh, a former foreign and defense minister of India; John Malecela, a former Tanzanian foreign minister; Malcolm Fraser, a former prime minister of Australia; Lord Barber, a former chancellor of the exchequer in Britain; Archbishop Edward Scott of the Anglican Church in Canada; and Dame Nita Barrow of Barbados, chairman of the World Council of Churches.

In its last message to the Commonwealth group, Mr. Botha's government was understood to have left the door open for another visit, but the tone of the message appears to have been noticeably tougher *than a message sent at the end of* April that persuaded the group to make a second trip to southern Africa.

A day *before the Eminent Per*sons Group began its current round of meetings, an apparently accurate summary of a part of the message appeared in The Washington Times.

According to that report, the South African authorities asserted that the release of Mr. Mandela could spark intensified violence in black townships, making necessary an increased police and military presence in those areas.

Guarded optimism about the mediation effort had been all but *dissipated even before the group* left Cape Town in South Africa in May after two rounds of talk there.

The first round, which included a *further visit with Mr. Mandela* in prison, was followed by a visit to the headquarters in Lusaka, the Zambian capital, of the African National Congress.

On May 19, shortly after the group left Zambia and while it was still in Cape Town, South African forces attacked Lusaka and two other African capitals — Harare in Zimbabwe and Gaberone in Botswana — in what Mr. Botha characterized as a strike against "terrorists" of the African National Congress, drawing an analogy to the American bombing of Libya the previous month.

The three countries that were attacked were all Commonwealth members. Diplomats and commentators swiftly drew the conclusion that the raids had been calculated to show supporters of the government *that it was not caving in to* diplomatic pressures.

Syria, Iraq Plan Talks to Reconcile

By Ihsan A. Hijazi
New York Times Service

BEIRUT — Syria and Iraq are to hold talks that could end two decades of conflict between them and signal a major shift in Middle East politics.

Iraq's foreign minister, Tariq Aziz, said Friday that Syrian and Iraqi officials will meet this month on the frontier between the two countries.

It was the first official confirmation of persistent speculation in the Arab press about a reconciliation between Damascus *and Baghdad,* which are ruled by rival factions of the Arab Ba'ath Socialist Party. The factions have been on a collision course *since Saddam Hussein* seized power in Iraq in a 1968 military coup.

Mr. Aziz, who is also his country's *deputy prime minister,* disclosed the move in an interview with the London-based Arabic magazine Al Tadamon.

The Beirut daily An Nahar quoted informed Arab diplomats as saying that Mr. Aziz will be meeting with his Syrian counterpart, *Farouk al Sharaa, before the*

See SYRIA, Page 2

WORLD CUP SOCCE

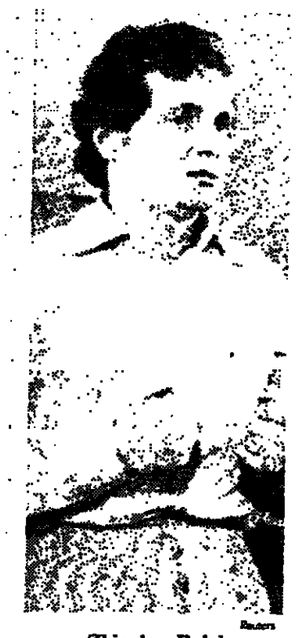
Friday Results

Hungary 2, Canada 0

Brazil 1, Algeria 0

Match details and expand sports news, Pages 6-7.

Bujak's Capture Exemplifies Decline of Solidarity Underground



Zbigniew Bujak

By Jackson Diehl
Washington Post Service

WARSAW — As an opposition crowd gathered for Mass at the St. Stanislaw Kostka Church on May 1, several technicians of the Solidarity underground worked feverishly to construct a broadcasting system in a vacant apartment across the street.

After a long night of labor, the workers were dismayed to discover that the secret police had set up a command post in a room above them. Still, they resolved to go ahead with their daring plan: Zbigniew Bujak, the most-wanted fugitive in Poland, was to address the church-going crowd live via a walkie-talkie hookup in defiance of the hundreds of assembled policemen.

At last, the broadcasting link seemed to have been completed, and the activists managed to leave the building without detection. But the risk proved worthless. The connection failed when Mr. Bujak began to speak, and neither the police nor the public heard any message that day from the Solidarity underground.

One month later, following the capture of Mr. Bujak and two other leaders of the opposition underground, the failed stunt seemed representative of the decline suffered by a once-formidable organization.

Hampered by decreasing public support for demonstrations and the difficulties of underground work, the Temporary Coordinating Commission, known as TKK, headed by Mr. Bujak, had been reduced to a largely symbolic status in the political life of Poland.

Mr. Bujak's arrest Saturday after four and a half years on the run seemed to spell the end for Solidarity of an adventurous, romantic era.

"Psychologically, it's a tragedy," said one former coordinating commission assistant, "but organizationally, it might not mean that much."

Mr. Bujak was the last well-known leader of Solidarity during its legal existence to remain a fugitive after the trade union was outlawed in December 1981. As such, he had become a symbol of Solidarity's stubborn survival through a clandestine network unprecedented in a Communist nation.

The organization he headed was a seven-member council formed in April 1982 to coordinate activity by opposition groups. It promoted the creation of clandestine printing and cultural organizations as part of what it called an "alternative society" in Poland and coordinated communications and the distribution of funds among them.

The coordinating commission's underground position allowed it to call for demonstrations, strikes and boycotts of official elections, all actions that Solidarity leaders living openly could not endorse publicly. It also organized occasional leaflet distributions and attention-grabbing stunts like pirate television and radio broadcasts.

Mr. Bujak had become a symbol of Solidarity's stubborn survival through a clandestine network unprecedented in a Communist nation.

"This may be the time to dissolve the TKK, and give the direction back to some above-ground council, or Lech Walesa," the still-active former Solidarity chairman, an opposition publisher said.

Three opposition activists still live underground in Warsaw, and a statement from two remaining coordinating commission members made available to Western reporters said the group's work would continue.

Opposition sources say, however, that fewer than a dozen Solidarity militants remain at large nationwide, and none commands the public respect that would be necessary to rebuild the coordinating commission as a political force.

For Solidarity's supporters, the most enduring legacy of the coordinating commission is likely to be its history as the latest in a long succession of Polish conspiratorial groups that have led daring opposition movements against repressive, foreign-backed governments.

Like the underground groups that fought czarist rule of Poland in the 19th century and the clandestine Polish Home Army that fought Nazi rule in World War II, Mr. Bujak's coordinating commission delighted many Poles simply by surviving against seemingly impossible odds. The police captured nine other leaders of the coordinating commission from mid-1982 to this year, but Mr. Bujak consistently eluded them.

According to sources close to the coordinating commission, Mr. Bujak disguised himself by gaining weight, growing a goatee and wearing glasses and, occasionally, a wig.

Mr. Bujak and the two close associates also arrested Saturday, Ewa Kulik and Konrad Bielinski, operated for several years through an elaborate system of safe houses and apartments made available by Solidarity supporters.

Elaborate operations were staged so Mr. Bujak could meet his wife, Waclawa. Once, a group of supporters transported her to a church in central Warsaw while a separate group brought a change of clothes. A sympathizer who participated said that Mr. Bujak's wife entered the church, changed clothes, left by a different exit, and proceeded to a house outside Warsaw for a three-day family visit.

For opposition activists, such stories became part of a folklore that inspired dozens of others who never met Mr. Bujak and took only occasional risks.

"It really lifted our hearts," one underground publishing activist said wistfully. "It showed us that we could go on, despite martial law, despite the reds."

Regrets on Philippine Vote Boycott

Communist Party Acknowledges 'Major Political Blunder'

The Associated Press

MANILA — By boycotting the presidential election in February, the Communist Party of the Philippines deprived itself of a chance to lead the revolution that toppled Ferdinand E. Marcos, an official party publication has declared.

The Communists' official organ, Ang Bayan, called the boycott a "major political blunder," saying the decision was based on "an incorrect reading of the political situation."

The mimeographed pamphlet was received Friday in Manila. By saying that the boycott was ill-advised, the party gave credence to reports of a split within its ranks.

"The boycott policy showed an insufficient understanding of the tasks of political leadership during such a time," the publication said, "as well as a lack of appreciation of the current level of mass participation in revolutionary struggles."

Both Mr. Marcos and Corazon C. Aquino claimed victory in the election. Mr. Marcos subsequently surrendered the presidency in the face of a civil demonstrations that much of the military supported, and Mrs. Aquino took office.

The Communist publication asserted that the party and its military wing, the New People's Army, had contributed significantly to the weakening of the Marcos regime.

It said that the people viewed the election as a chance to deliver a crippling blow to the Marcos regime but that the party executive committee saw it merely as a "noisy and empty political battle" among factions of the ruling classes.

"And when the aroused and militant moved spontaneously but resolutely to oust the hated regime last February 22-25," the Communist publication said, "the party and its forces were on the sidelines, unable to lead or influence the hundreds of thousands of people who moved with amazing speed and decisiveness to overthrow the regime."

The Philippine Daily Inquirer reported Friday without citing sources that the Communist Party chairman, Rodolfo Salas, and the No. 2 man, Rafael Baylosis, had been eased out of the senior party posts because of the boycott. It did not say who took their places.

The paper said that Satur Ocampo, a former journalist who escaped from prison last year, and another former journalist, Antonio Zumel, were believed to be next in rank.

Mrs. Aquino announced Thursday that the Communist Party had named Mr. Ocampo to negotiate a cease-fire with her government.

■ Minister Accused

A lawyers' group has accused the Philippine finance minister, Jaime Ongpin, of involvement in what it said was an illegal $60-million power station repair project contracted by the Marcos government, United Press International reported.

Mr. Ongpin was one of five persons so accused by the Anti-Graft League of the Philippines. The government prosecutor, Raul Gonzales, said the evidence would be sent to the anti-corruption court. Mr. Ongpin was not immediately available for comment.

In another development, armed men kidnapped a French missionary in the predominantly Moslem southern city of Marawi and demanded $15,000 as ransom, church sources said Friday.

The Reverend Michel Gigord, chaplain at Mindanao State University, was taken from his home Wednesday, Monsignor Antonio Sudario said in the city of Iligan. The identity of the kidnappers has not been disclosed.

The Associated Press

RAMADAN PRAYERS — President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, right, saying noon prayers at the 1,300-year-old Amr Ibn el-Aas mosque in Cairo on Friday, the last Moslem sabbath of the holy month of Ramadan.

Tamil Rebels Attack Camp In Sri Lanka

United Press International

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — Tamil guerrillas, seizing the homes of scores of civilians for use as staging posts, renewed attacks Friday on the besieged military camps at Kilinochchi. Seven persons, including six guerrillas, were killed, officials said.

About 800 government troops were trapped for a third day in the security forces camps at Kilinochchi, 205 miles (330 kilometers) north of Colombo, where about 300 rebels have surrounded them, a military source said.

One soldier was killed and four were wounded, and six Tamil separatists also died in the attacks Friday, which occurred after dark during a government-imposed curfew, the source said. There were no reports of civilian casualties.

The source said rebels were continuing to pour into Kilinochchi from surrounding areas.

The government was not planning to send reinforcements to Kilinochchi for fear of provoking more clashes and risking civilians being caught in crossfire, the source said.

The situation apparently remained at a stalemate, with all communications cut off and the rebels controlling access to Kilinochchi after blowing up a bridge on the highway from Colombo, the national capital, to Jaffna, the capital of the northern province.

The government was unlikely to move in force against the rebels as long as they refrained from storming the camp or harming the population, a source in Colombo said.

[Two bombs exploded in Colombo on Friday, including one that critically injured two persons in a busy central area, The Associated Press reported. The police blamed the blasts on Tamil separatists.]

On Thursday, Parliament discussed the situation in Jaffna province, where the Tamils, who are mainly Hindus, are demanding an independent state. The majority of the 16 million people in Sri Lanka are Sinhalese and Buddhist.

Prime Minister Ranasinghe Premadasa said that India's refusal to extradite Sri Lankan extremists based in southern India was obstructing a solution of the Tamil issue.

WORLD BRIEFS

Sikh Activists Issue Call to Kill Gandhi

AMRITSAR, India (AP) — Sikh militant leaders called Friday for the assassination of senior Indian government officials, including Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, to avenge the killing of Sikhs in Punjab.

The threats were issued at a rally attended by 3,500 Sikh radicals at the Golden Temple. It was the second demonstration in three days to mark the second anniversary of the Indian Army assault on Sikhism's holiest shrine in June 1984, in which nearly 1,000 Sikhs died.

In a resolution approved by the crowd by a show of hands, the leaders also called for the unconditional release of hundreds of Sikhs jailed on charges of fomenting terrorism. The leaders threatened the government with a civil disobedience campaign in Punjab if their demands were not heeded.

Unions Reject Murdoch's 'Final' Offer

LONDON (UPI) — Print workers rejected on Friday a "final" offer valued at more than £50 million ($76 million) aimed at ending a 19-week labor dispute against News International, which owns The Times of London and three other newspapers owned by Rupert Murdoch. The company rejected union suggestions that bargaining should resume.

The Society of Graphical and Allied Trades voted 2,081-1,415 against the offer, the National Graphical Association turned it down in a 648-167 vote and the 200 members of the Amalgamated Engineering Union rejected the package by a 2-1 margin.

News International, which publishes The Times, The Sunday Times, the News of the World and The Sun newspapers, had offered the print workers £50 million in severance pay and ownership of his abandoned printing plant in central London to end the dispute.

Swedes Attack Suspected Submarine

STOCKHOLM (Reuters) — A Swedish naval patrol dropped anti-submarine depth charges Friday after suspecting foreign submarine activity in Swedish waters, a Defense Ministry spokesman said.

"So far our attack has not shown any results," the spokesman said. "We are not sure there is a submarine down there but we thought it was to take action first and analyze results later." He said the action had not taken place near any restricted or military area. The Swedish Navy had been holding military maneuvers in the area for several days, he added.

In October 1981, a Soviet submarine ran aground off the Karlskrona naval base in southeastern Sweden, an incident that Moscow blamed on a navigational error. In 1984, a submarine hunt was launched by the navy 30 miles (50 kilometers) from Karlskrona after another intruder was suspected but nothing was found. Last year depth charges were dropped during a naval exercise but again nothing was found.

Alfonsín Replaces Intelligence Chief

BUENOS AIRES (UPI) — President Raúl Alfonsín has sworn in a new intelligence chief and defense minister, in what was seen as an attempt to purge Argentina's intelligence agencies.

Facundo Suarez, a former ambassador to Mexico, took the oath as secretary of intelligence at the presidential palace Thursday. He has called for a cleanup and reorganization of the State Information Secretariat and other, clandestine, agencies.

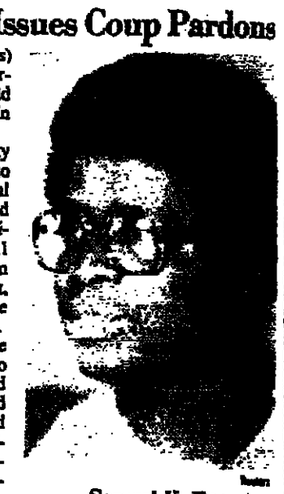
In the same ceremony, Horacio Jaunarena, the former army secretary, was sworn in as defense minister, replacing Germán López, a close associate of Mr. Alfonsín, who resigned Tuesday, citing ill health. The outgoing intelligence chief, Hector Rossi, was appointed deputy defense minister.

Liberian Leader Issues Coup Pardons

MONROVIA, Liberia (Reuters) — President Samuel K. Doe pardoned on Friday all prisoners held for the coup attempt against him in November.

"I am doing this with sincerity and call upon all to join hands to build a strong nation," General Doe said. Those pardoned included Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, a former finance minister. She was among 21 persons awaiting trial for treason in connection with the coup attempt, in which several hundred people were reported to have been killed.

Political analysts said that the unexpected pardon was designed to placate public opinion at home and abroad, particularly in the United States. Liberia depends on U.S. aid for survival, and the Reagan administration had expressed concern over alleged human rights violations by the Doe government.



Reuters

Samuel K. Doe

For the Record

President Moussa Traore of Mali reshuffled his government Friday, giving up the post of prime minister to the former health minister, Mamadou Dembele, and replacing the foreign minister, Alioune Blondin Beye, with Modibo Keita, the former employment minister. *(AFP)*

Former Defense Minister Ariel Sharon of Israel was paid damages by Time magazine as part of an out-of-court settlement of a libel suit, his lawyer, Dov Weisglas, said Friday. But he refused to confirm a report of a sum of $200,000. *(AP)*

A new struggle for power is under way in Aden between politicians and the military, a former South Yemeni minister, Mohammed Salem Akoush, was quoted as saying Friday in the Abu Dhabi newspaper Al-Ittihad. He added that President Haydar Abu Bakr Attas had survived three assassination attempts. *(Reuters)*

ARMS: *Reagan Holds Firm on SALT Plans, Rejects Congressional Criticism*

(Continued from Page 1)

because they are not responsible for determining compliance.

■ Perle Challenges Congress

Walter Pincus of The Washington Post reported earlier from Washington:

Congress will either "stand with the administration," Mr. Perle said in testifying before the subcommittee, "or the Congress will stand with the Soviets" over President Reagan's decision to abandon the SALT-2 treaty.

He was particularly caustic in deriding the bill introduced by Mr. Dicks and engaged in a series of vitriolic exchanges with congressmen Thursday over the future of the unratified 1979 treaty.

Mr. Perle said that the measure supports the Russians, damages arms control prospects and impinges on presidential and senatorial powers by using the budget to ratify SALT-2, whose limitations have been observed by the two superpowers although the treaty was never approved by the Senate after being signed in 1979.

As Mr. Dicks reddened in anger, Mr. Perle said he would "certify to Norm Dicks' integrity and patriotism" and that his statement was not "in any way impugning the patriotism of those who disagree" with the administration's decision.

But the assistant secretary added: "There is a real question of whether the Congress of the United States will align itself with the administration or with the Soviets and that is a strategic reality."

Representative Nicholas Mavroulas, Democrat of Massachusetts, accused Mr. Perle of doing "a disservice to the Congress when you talk that way."

But Mr. Perle said that in the real political world, Congress would have to consider how the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, had read the news of legislation to inhibit the president's decision.

Mr. Dicks lashed out at Mr. Perle, saying he had led the administration into emphasizing Soviet violations "so you can walk away from" the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile treaty and SALT-2, and possibly undercut another superpower summit.

"I think it's the Defense Department that is out of step," Mr. Dicks said, "because it doesn't want arms control." He said that Mr. Perle was "the architect of that policy."

Representative Thomas J. Downey, a New York Democrat, later took up the battle by telling Mr. Perle that the Reagan administration "will achieve nothing in arms control and damage national security. There is a new leadership in Moscow, but to this administration Josef Stalin is still alive."

In exchanges between Mr. Perle and the chairman of the Armed Services Committee, Les Aspin, Democrat of Wisconsin, the two defined the basic differences on the issue.

Mr. Perle said that the "political consequences are profound" while the "military consequences are rather minor."

What continuing the treaty put at risk was U.S. credibility after Mr. Reagan said he wanted the Russians to stop violating the SALT-2 provisions, Mr. Perle said. The president's decision, Mr. Perle said, will end up "eliciting the kind of respect in Moscow that is essential for successful conduct of affairs between us and the Soviets."

Mr. Aspin responded that under SALT-2 the Russians had dismantled almost 10 times the number of missiles dismantled by the United States and thus the agreement was "something we shouldn't be throwing away willy-nilly."

PLANES: *Possible Sale to Jordan*

(Continued from Page 1)

U.S. Congress from purchasing up to 40 F-16s from the United States last year.

Jordanian diplomats in Bonn were not available for comment Friday.

Two major uncertainties hang over the completion of an arms transaction with Jordan, company officials said.

The Saudis, who would play the key role in financing the arms deal, are faced with declining oil revenues, and could choose to postpone a decision to take on another major arms purchase. The Reagan administration barely managed to stop Congress on Thursday from blocking a $265-million arms sale to Saudi Arabia.

Also, while Israeli sensitivity to the earlier Tornado sale to Saudi Arabia did not appear significant enough to thwart the transaction, a sale of Tornado fighters to Jordan could prove sensitive to the Israelis.

The West German government also could be nervous about allowing the sale, since it could become an issue in the January 1987 national elections. The opposition Social Democrats have opposed West German arms sales to the Middle East.

Franz Josef Strauss, the Bavarian premier and a prominent board member of Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm said in Hannover that he would favor the sale of the aircraft to Jordan.

Panavia officials said that Jordanian Air Force representatives have made numerous visits to British Aerospace and have clarified their modification requirements for the Tornado.

A senior Panavia marketing official said that as far as Jordan's performance requirements were concerned, talks had entered a "concluding phase."

Panavia executives said that Jordan was only interested in the modified air-to-air version of the plane, rather than the standard air-to-ground interdiction model used by the West German, Italian and British air forces.

TAX: *Special Favors*

(Continued from Page 1)

nies a $500-million refund of unused investment tax credits, which would be repealed by the bill. Senator John Heinz, a Pennsylvania Republican who is a member of the Finance Committee, was a chief sponsor of it.

Another Finance Committee member, Senator John H. Chafee, a Rhode Island Republican and a former secretary of the navy, sponsored an exception on behalf of the navy to protect tax benefits on four ships being built that will be owned by private investors and leased back to the navy. An aide said the navy would be obligated to compensate the investors for any loss of tax benefits.

Mr. Moynihan gave relief to five biomedical researchers in Rochester who requested exemption from an extra tax that is imposed on royalties they earn from selling vaccines to pharmaceutical companies. The Rochester company is called Praxis Biologics Inc.

He said the doctors made the case that the extra tax the bill would impose on professionals using the corporate structure known as a personal service holding company was aimed at passive, or investment, income rather than business income.

When asked about the favor, Mr. Moynihan, who was the chief sponsor of a provision in the bill that would curb tax shelters, said, "I took on the tax shelter interests, and I also helped out five doctors whose names I don't know."

SALT: *Abandonment of Treaty Was Long Time Coming*

(Continued from Page 1)

U.S. agencies now are unanimous that this missile is a violation.

With the excessive encryption, the Russians appear to be taking advantage of a loophole that they succeeded in writing into SALT-2. However, even ardent arms control champions acknowledge that Krasnoyarsk is a blatant Soviet violation of the ABM treaty.

Against this background, the inconsistency of the administration continuing to abide by an unratified agreement, which the president had denounced and which the Soviet Union was allegedly violating, grew more striking with time.

Last June, the administration for the first time faced the issue directly when, to remain within SALT-2 limits, the United States had to dismantle older missile-carrying Poseidon submarines to permit new, larger Trident submarines to go to sea.

In making this decision to "go the extra mile" to preserve SALT-2, however, Mr. Reagan warned that he might decide differently in the future unless the Russians met three conditions: halting their military buildup, stopping cheating on past agreements and agreeing to substantial progress in the arms talks.

The same situation arose this spring when a new 24-missile Trident prepared to go to sea and two older, 16-missile Poseidons faced being scrapped if the United States were to stay under the limit of 1,200 multiple-warhead missiles allowed both sides under SALT-2. By that time, the unratified agreement had expired.

As outlined by senior officials, the president tentatively decided in April to dismantle the two older submarines and ask Congress to increase U.S. offensive strength, such as building 100 MX missiles instead of 50.

In consulting allies, the president took the position that another milestone in SALT compliance would arise in the fall or winter — when the 131st B-52 bomber is scheduled to be equipped with cruise missiles — because that would violate the SALT-2 limit of 1,320 missiles and bombers with multiple warheads or cruise missiles.

"His position was mushy about the next decision on the bomber," a senior official said. "Certainly, it didn't imply that he would make any decision different from continued restraint."

The president's two chief arms control advisers, Paul H. Nitze and Edward L. Rowny, reported the favorable allied reaction to this position before the Tokyo economic summit in late April, but no final decision was forthcoming as expected.

Instead, in mid-May, a draft presidential statement, "even mushier than the first," was circulated to the Senior Arms Control Group, and five of its members — Mr. Shultz, Mr. Weinberger, Mr. Rowny, Mr. Adelman and the CIA director, William J. Casey, were asked to comment in writing.

Contrary to previous practice, no further Senior Arms Control Group meetings were held. Instead, the president's national security adviser, John M. Poindexter, reportedly with the encouragement of the White House chief of staff, Donald T. Regan, rewrote the president's statement, as urged by the more conservative cabinet officials.

SYRIA: *Talks Planned*

(Continued from Page 1)

middle of this month after the three-day Moslem feast at the end of the holy month of Ramadan.

The meeting was arranged after intensive efforts and shuttle diplomacy by King Hussein of Jordan. The king began his efforts after a reconciliation of his own with President Hafez al-Assad of Syria in November.

A Syrian-Iraqi reconciliation would make possible an all-embracing Arab summit conference.

The last Arab summit convened in Fez, Morocco, in September 1982. All efforts to hold another one have collapsed because of Arab feuds.

Moderate Arab governments have been trying to entice Syria to change it alliance with Tehran in the war between Iraq and Iran.

King Hussein has been a staunch supporter of Iraq in the Gulf conflict, while such moderate states as Saudi Arabia and Kuwait have been giving Baghdad financial aid to help in its war effort.

Syria, because of its ideological schism with the Iraqi regime, sided with Iran when the war broke out in 1980. Two years later, the Syrian authorities shut a pipeline that carried crude from northern Iraq to the Syrian Mediterranean coast.

Arab analysts said a number of considerations caused a change in the Syrian stance. Damascus, feeling threatened after strongly worded statements from the United States and Israel about its alleged involvement in international terrorism, may seek stronger Arab backing, they said.

AUSTRIA: *Nazi Issue Is Deflected*

(Continued from Page 1)

about Vietnam," said Mr. Welley, "the reaction is the same — a lot of people don't want to talk about it."

In contrast with West Germany, where years of public anguish over the Nazi era have opened generational chasms, the pervasive myth that Austria was Hitler's "first victim" appears to have helped keep fathers and sons closer together.

Martin Schlag, 21, a student at Vienna University, said, "I do not know one Austrian from my generation who feels at all guilty because of World War II. Not one."

A number of young Austrians said they regarded the accusations against Mr. Waldheim as politically motivated, and thus suspect. At a roundtable discussion at Vienna University, several students said the case that Mr. Waldheim was a war criminal had not been proved.

"Someone says, 'He's a murderer,' and then it turns out that he was a liar — then it is as if he had been acquitted," said Thomas Uher, a 21-year-old student. "But no one has really posed the question of whether the president of Austria should lie."

■ Waldheim Urged to Quit

Arthur J. Goldberg, a former U.S. Supreme Court justice, said Thursday that he had urged Mr. Waldheim to abandon his campaign for the presidency, The Associated Press reported from New York.

Mr. Goldberg, who served with Mr. Waldheim in the United Nations, said he also had told Mr. Waldheim that his denials of war crime allegations were "asinine."

Mr. Goldberg's name led a list of prominent Americans who sent a telegram to Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d on Thursday urging him to bar Mr. Waldheim from entering the United States.

The two men served together in the United Nations between 1965 and 1968 as ambassadors of their countries. They later lived in the same apartment building in Washington.

"I'm not happy that I served for three years with a Nazi," Mr. Goldberg said. "I told him that."

BIRTH NOTICE

BABY KAN, a bouncing boy was born in Miami Friday June 6. Congratulations to the proud parents Anthony and Josephine from all their IHT friends worldwide.

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AMERICAN TOPICS

New York Proposes Exams for Doctors

Obtaining a license to practice medicine has traditionally guaranteed a lifetime of work. But Governor Mario M. Cuomo of New York has proposed that physicians in New York state be required to pass periodic competency reviews before their licenses are renewed. If the proposal is adopted, as expected, this would be the first such requirement by any state. The frequency of examinations was not specified, but six-year intervals have been suggested.

"Other professions undergo recertification," Mr. Cuomo said. "Although most responsible physicians keep abreast of rapidly changing medical technology, there is absolutely no continuing requirement now in place for members of this life-and-death profession."

Short Takes

The New Jersey education commissioner, Saul Cooperman, has rejected a decision by an administrative law judge, Bruce Campbell, that boys can play on girls' high-school field hockey teams if the boys have no team of their own. The judge said that barring boys violated state laws against sex discrimination. Mr. Cooperman said the judge had failed to take into account federal and state court rulings that boys could be barred from girls' teams if this would help in "accomplishing an important government interest" — in this case increasing the participation of girls in sports.

The Oregon Episcopal School in Portland has turned down five offers ranging from $100,000 to $500,000 from film producers and tabloid newspapers to recreate the story of the school's disastrous expedition to Mount Hood last month. Nine of 13 climbers froze to death in a blizzard. Mariann Koop, a spokeswoman, said the school would not participate in "commercial exploitation" of the tragedy.

The eight states bordering the Great Lakes — Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin — have agreed to set identical limits on toxic chemicals in the lakes and uniform requirements for companies seeking to dump such substances in the lakes.

Two years ago, Aris Mardirossian says, Southland Corp., the company that franchises 7-Eleven convenience stores, canceled a contract with him. So he started his own chain of convenience stores — small grocery stores that stay open late at night or even 24 hours a day — in Gaithersburg, Maryland. Going one-up on 7-Eleven, he called them 6-Twelve. All the six 6-Twelves opened so far are across the street from 7-Elevens. "The only location I'll buy is right across the street from 7-Eleven," said Mr. Mardirossian, 35. "When you get me mad, I get competitive."

AP

The new Betty Crocker, the seventh since 1921.

Betty Crocker Finds Fountain of Youth

General Foods has a new Betty Crocker — the seventh version of the company's symbol since she was created in 1921 as the pen name for a man who answered consumer inquiries. Now 65, she looks young enough to be the daughter of some of her predecessors.

"That bow she wears is something you associate with women who scurry around catching subways or cabs or making deals," The Washington Post commented. "Over a hot stove, it would be a fire hazard. But that probably doesn't matter, because this Betty Crocker is sending out for Chinese food anyway."

Betty is not the only corporate symbol to be modernized over the years. The pudgy Campbell Soup kids have gotten trimmer, and Aunt Jemima, on pancake mix boxes, has lost weight.

— Compiled by ARTHUR HIGBEE

In Detroit, Students Say Guns Are Prevalent in School

By James Risen
Los Angeles Times Service

DETROIT — On and off school grounds, shootings among inner-city teen-agers here have produced a sense of crisis.

Although Detroit and other major cities have taken steps to control guns, students say they have become a part of everyday life in high-school hallways.

The first two Fridays in Detroit's school year produced two of its worst incidents of violence.

On Oct. 11, Gregory Allen, a 17-year-old from Detroit's Cody High School, walked into a McDonald's restaurant near the school and fired a shotgun twice into a group of youths who were fighting in the midst of a lunch time crowd of more than 100 Cody students. Eleven students were wounded.

Prosecutors said Mr. Allen, who was sentenced to 30-to-50 years in prison, started shooting because he was angry that a close friend was being beaten in the melee.

A week later, during Murray-Wright High School's homecoming football game on Oct. 18, four teen-agers in a car pulled up behind the grandstand at the inner-city school. One pulled out a shotgun and fired on the crowd. Seven persons, aged 13 to 20, were wounded.

Three youths, including one aged 14, have pleaded guilty in the case, while 17-year-old Damon Gamble, charged with the actual shootings, will go on trial as an adult on June 12. Prosecutors say there was no clear motive.

Often during this school year, the names of students from the Detroit public schools have been showing up on the Detroit Police Department's blotter, both as victims and alleged felons.

"A monumental problem exists — guns are really widespread in the schools," said Krystal Miller, 18, a senior and editor of the school newspaper at Mumford High School. "It's almost become a blasé thing. The shock of kids carrying guns has really worn off. Kids you never thought would carry them are carrying guns."

"I know three or four kids who bring guns to school every day," said Jay Norman, 16, a junior at Mumford. "They carry them for protection, or to avenge a fight, and it's a power thing. They think it gives them status."

According to statistics compiled by the Detroit Free Press newspaper from police reports, at least 88 youths aged 16 and under have been shot in Detroit so far in 1986, including 12 who have been killed. In 1985, 236 were shot and 28 were murdered.

To meet the growing threat, Detroit for several years has required all students to pass through metal detectors as they enter school buildings in the morning. It has also conducted random weapons sweeps at its high schools. Experts say that while a number of big-city school systems have experimented with metal detectors in the past, Detroit and New Orleans are the only cities where they are in use.

The searches in Detroit, which began in January 1984, had been halted in recent months while the school system defended their legality in a court battle with the American Civil Liberties Union. But a federal court dismissed the ACLU's case and approved the city's use of metal detectors under new guidelines designed to protect the constitutional rights of students.

Often, the shootings in Detroit seem senseless. In fact, Detroit police say the shootings are not the result of rival gangs fighting for turf. Police experts on youth crime here say youths are shooting each other simply for their expensive gym shoes or to settle minor arguments.

"We don't really have a problem with organized gangs like Los Angeles or Chicago or New York," says Inspector Julius Higdon, chief of Detroit's special crime section, which handles juvenile crime in the inner city. "But we have some loose-knit groups of kids who name their groups after the brand names of shoes, like Adidas or Fila, and they shoot kids at bus stops for their shoes" if they are wearing the brand adopted by the group.

School officials point out that Detroit is only one of many cities wrestling with the legal and logistical problems caused by weapons in the classroom.

In fact, big cities across the United States are starting to take stronger steps to deal with guns. Houston, which has had several school shootings this year, established a new center in May where disruptive students found with weapons will be reassigned and kept out of the mainstream schools.

Baltimore, where two students have been shot to death on school grounds this year, set new guidelines in April prohibiting students from bringing knapsacks or outer coats, which might conceal weapons, into classrooms. While it rejected surveillance cameras and metal detectors, the school board has started a weapons hot line so students can anonymously warn school security personnel about those carrying guns.

In Los Angeles, some secondary schools now have "closed campuses," with only one entrance and exit during the day. Marty Estrin, a school spokesman, said that school police officers are also stationed full time in high schools and in patrol cars around campuses. While Los Angeles expels students found with guns, "we haven't gotten to the point where we use metal detectors," he said.

There is still little agreement among experts nationwide over whether school violence is worsening in America; reliable nationwide statistics are not available. Still, it seems clear that the increased ease with which guns are becoming available to teenagers has worsened the climate of fear in many inner city schools.

Vote on U.S. Housing Is Break With the Past

By Linda Greenhouse
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Signaling a sharp break with the federal housing policy of the past 50 years, the House of Representatives has voted to channel nearly all new funds for public housing into rehabilitation of existing units rather than new construction.

The vote came on a Republican-sponsored amendment to a bill to extend most major federal housing and community development programs for several years. The House completed a third day of debate on the overall measure before adjourning for the weekend and will take up the bill again next week.

A similar bill cleared the Senate Banking Committee last month and has a good chance of being approved by the Senate, which also is likely to approve the amendment that the House adopted Thursday.

President Ronald Reagan has threatened to veto any bill that preserves housing programs at their current level, as the House and Senate bills do. The administration has sought to eliminate a number of the programs and sharply curtail many others.

The vote on the amendment, sponsored by Representative Steve Bartlett, a Republican of Texas, was 223-180. Seventy-five Democrats voted Thursday for the amendment despite the pleas of the bill's chief Democratic sponsor, Representative Henry B. Gonzalez of Texas, to defeat it.

The vote reflected a growing feeling in Congress, among liberals as well as conservatives, that the billions of dollars spent on public housing over the years have failed to provide the nation's poor with decent places to live.

Mr. Bartlett said that more than a third of the 1.2 million public housing units in the country needed repairs costing at least $5,000. He said that vacancy rates were high in many cities.

Congress has appropriated $860 million for new construction of public housing in the 1986 fiscal year. Under the amendment approved Thursday, this money could be spent only to complete units already committed, with the rest to be spent on rehabilitation.

In future years money could be spent only to complete units already committed; to replace those demolished or sold if the Department of Housing and Urban Development certified that a replacement was needed; or when 90 percent of a public housing authority's units were in good condition. Few housing authorities can meet that standard.

Mr. Bartlett said the current $860-million appropriation could pay for 4,600 new units or the repair of 64,000. "It's time to adjust our thinking to the realities of 1986," he said.

Public housing was built at the rate of 20,000 units a year in the Carter administration.

Several representatives from the Northeast contended strenuously that new public housing was needed despite flaws in the existing program. Representative Robert Garcia, a Democrat of New York, said that 200,000 families were on the waiting list for public housing in New York City, a wait that will take 30 years at current vacancy rates.

Representative Barney Frank, a Massachusetts Democrat, said the new policy would add to the numbers of homeless people. "You can't shoehorn a growing population into an existing number of units," he said.

The main bill is expected to be approved by the House next week, although there may be other amendments. The bill would allow, at roughly the current levels of financing, dozens of housing programs, including federal subsidies for rental housing for low-income people, federal mortgage insurance for low- and moderate-income homeowners and special assistance for housing in rural and urban areas.

Although neither the House nor the Senate bills contains dollar figures, the Congressional Budget Office has estimated the five-year cost at $96 billion.

The administration has succeeded in cutting back the scale of federal housing programs, a fact that may make the impact of the vote Thursday largely symbolic. No more than 5,000 units have been built in each year of the Reagan administration.

Jim Bourg/Reuters-UPI

Itzhak Perlman, the violinist, talks with Lord Carrington, the NATO secretary-general, at the 335th Harvard commencement ceremony. Both were given honorary degrees.

Apartheid Foe Elected to Harvard Board

New York Times Service

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — A dissident alumnus who wants Harvard University to divest itself of its holdings in American companies doing business in South Africa has been elected to the school's board of overseers.

The announcement, made at the Harvard commencement exercises Wednesday, brought cheers from some students who held up banners reading "Divest."

The dissident, Gay W. Seidman, a doctoral candidate in sociology at the University of California, Berkeley, graduated from Harvard in 1978 and spent five years teaching and writing in southern Africa.

Harvard is opposed to selling off its portfolio of $416 million in stock in concerns that do business in South Africa. The chairman of the board, Joan T. Bok, wrote a letter opposing the candidacy of three alumni who called for divestment.

The overseers are one of Harvard's two governing bodies, along with the more powerful Harvard Corporation, which exercises day-to-day management of the school. The overseers serve for six years.

Evangelist Seeks Funds By Promising Tax Break

By Thomas B. Edsall
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reverend Pat Robertson, the television evangelist, has collected millions of dollars to finance the mobilization of Christian evangelicals in politics, in part by claiming that the contributions are tax-deductible.

These evangelicals could form the base of support if he decides to run for the presidency. Mr. Robertson's vehicle for mobilizing voters, the Freedom Council, played the central role in his strong showing — second in the preliminary stage of the Michigan Republican primary, an early test of strength in the 1988 presidential nomination process.

At issue is Mr. Robertson's claim of tax deductibility for the contributions and his contention that the Freedom Council's use of those contributions does not constitute partisan politics. The Internal Revenue Service has not determined the Freedom Council's tax status.

Nationwide, the Freedom Council expects to spend $4 million encouraging fundamentalist Christians to participate in politics this year. In Michigan, the council has spent more than $300,000.

Mr. Robertson contends the Freedom Council qualifies as tax-deductible because it is nonpartisan, encouraging Christian participation in both major parties.

It "is not political money, that is educational money," Mr. Robertson said May 16 before a fund-raising dinner at which donors gave as much as $20,000 a couple to the Freedom Council.

"We have done work to get people who care about traditional values into the political process," he said, "but we have to do it on a nonpartisan basis."

In Michigan, the Freedom Council set up a political organization with 14 staff members, including nine assigned responsibility to recruit Republican precinct delegate candidates for the Aug. 5 primary.

As part of the recruitment effort, the Freedom Council held a $90,000 rally on May 8 in Detroit, televised by satellite to at least 15 other Michigan locations.

The gathering looked like a traditional political rally for Mr. Robertson. He told the group of 3,000 to 4,000 supporters that "Michigan will become the first state in America in 1986 to be saying who the Republican candidate for the president of the United States should be."

At the end of the rally, a questioner asked Mr. Robertson about his 1988 plans. He replied, "Thousands of people have been asking me to get involved, to be a candidate for president of the United States."

He added: "I am crystalizing a decision, so let me ask you here in Michigan, should I do it?" The audience then roared "yes."

Freedom Council literature passed out at the rally told prospective precinct delegates they could choose either party. Officials of the council said 4,900 supporters filed as Republicans and 500 to 600 filed as Democrats.

Two former IRS commissioners, Sheldon Cohen and Jerome Kurtz, questioned in interviews the legitimacy of tax-deductibility claims by organizations actively involved in a primary election. Neither former commissioner would comment specifically about the Freedom Council, but both said that the law is designed to provide tax benefits only for charitable activities, not politics.

Political activity by a charitable organization, Mr. Cohen said, is pushing the law "to the outer edges. The question is what the law was designed to do, and the answer is clearly no" in the case of political activity.

Mr. Kurtz cited provisions barring tax-deductible charities from "carrying on propaganda or otherwise attempting to influence legislation ... including the publishing or distributing of statements supporting any political campaign on behalf of any candidate for public office."

The council's newsletter, the Freedom Report, declares that donor "contributions are now tax-deductible," adding: "We expect official approval shortly."

Robert Skolrood, general counsel to the National Legal Foundation, an affiliate of the council, said he was not aware that Mr. Robertson had claimed tax-deductible status for the Freedom Council. "In my opinion, it should not be done until you get the tax status," he said.

Other prospective presidential candidates, including Senator Gary Hart, a Colorado Democrat, and Representative Jack Kemp, a New York Republican, have set up tax-deductible research foundations.

AP

Pat Robertson

Release of West Germans in Nicaragua Expected

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BONN — A government spokesman said Friday that officials expected eight West German civilians captured by U.S.-backed rebel forces in Nicaragua to be freed later in the day.

The spokesman, Herbert Schmülling, said the release had been set for Thursday, but had been delayed.

"The release will be attempted again today," he said.

Government sources told The Associated Press that the eight West Germans, seized on May 17, would be released inside Nicaragua to Hans-Jürgen Wischwewski, a prominent member of the opposition Social Democratic Party who has been sent to Nicaragua as a special envoy.

A spokeswoman for the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, the U.S.-backed rebel organization that captured the West Germans, told The New York Times in a telephone interview from Miami on Thursday that the hostages were in good physical condition.

She said they would be handed over as soon as an intermediary could accept them.

The West Germans, four men and four women, were working as volunteers on local construction projects in Jacinto Baca, about 75 miles (120 kilometers) south of Managua, when they were seized.

They were part of a large number of foreigners who have chosen to work in Nicaragua in support of the government and the Sandinist revolution. Several foreign workers, known as "internationalists," have been killed or captured by rebels in recent years. *(AP, NYT)*

■ New Peace Talks Open

Foreign ministers from 13 Latin American nations gathered Friday for renewed Central American peace talks amid warnings that the Contadora group may soon abandon its search for a negotiated settlement of regional conflicts, Reuters reported from Panama City.

On the eve of Friday's session, Foreign Minister Augusto Ramírez Ocampo of Colombia said that differences between Nicaragua and its neighbors over military issues may be too extensive for compromise.

His statement marked the first time any diplomat from a nation in the Contadora group has publicly suggested that its peace efforts might fail.

The Contadora group, comprising Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela and Panama, has been trying since January 1983 to persuade the Central American countries to sign a peace accord.

Nicaragua and its neighbors are divided over how to implement the Contadora group's call for a regional arms freeze.

Nicaragua has said it is willing to negotiate arms controls solely to what it considers to be offensive weapons. It also has suggested that the issue be left open to negotiation for up to 180 days after the signing of a peace accord.

Nicaragua's neighbors, on the other hand, say arms control should apply to all weapons, as well as to troop strength.

Senate Unit Rebuffs Reagan on Judge

By Lena Williams
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate Judiciary Committee has rejected the nomination of Jeffrey B. Sessions 3d to be a U.S. district judge in Alabama. It was the first time one of President Ronald Reagan's judicial nominees was rejected.

The 10-8 vote Thursday to disapprove Mr. Sessions was followed by a 9-9 vote in which the committee refused to send the nomination to the Senate floor with either no recommendation or an unfavorable one, in effect killing the nomination. A majority vote is necessary for an affirmative motion.

The nomination was opposed because of a number of racially insensitive statements Mr. Sessions was accused of making while serving as U.S. attorney in Mobile, Alabama.

The nominee denied making racial statements, but both Democratic and Republican senators had expressed concern over his attitude toward minority groups and his prosecution last year of three blacks who were eventually acquitted of voting fraud.

Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d hailed the committee's failure to approve the nomination "an appalling surrender" to the politics of ideology.

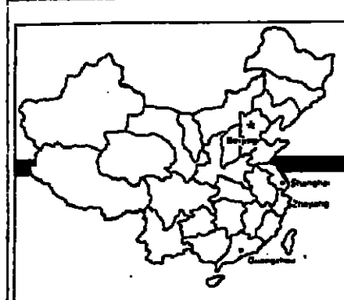
Representatives of civil rights groups, who had lobbied strongly against the nomination, approved the committee's action.

"This sends notice to the Justice Department and others making recommendations for federal judges that the Senate and the committee is taking its constitutional responsibility seriously," said Elaine Jones of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc.

The nomination was opposed by the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, a coalition of 185 groups.

DEATH NOTICE

IRWIN SHAPIRO long time resident of Rye via New Haven died April 18 after a struggle with cancer. He is survived by various relatives and his companion [illegible] ZAMORANO he was 54.



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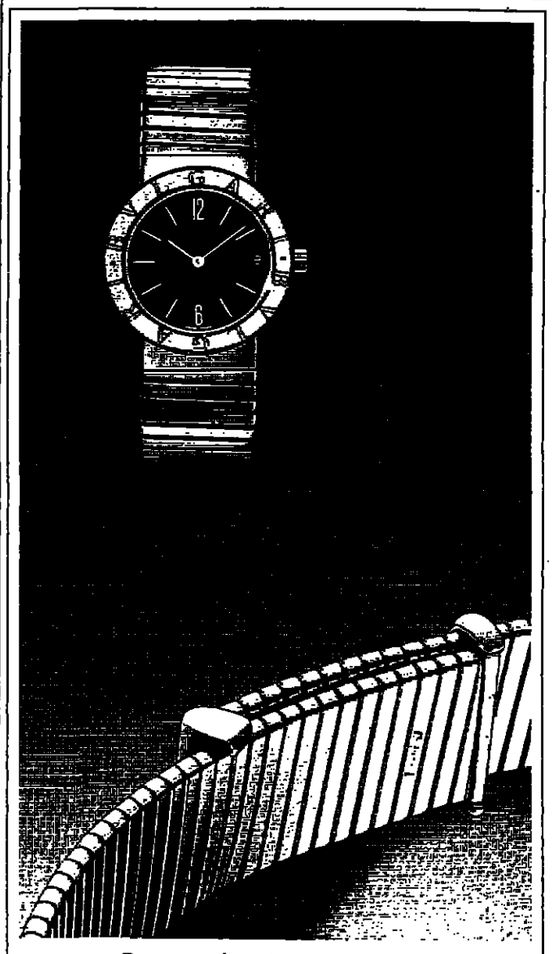

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Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Go Slow on Poland

On May 29, Poland was accepted into the International Monetary Fund. The Jaruzelski regime hopes thus to regain some of the respectability lost in the years of martial law and to qualify for badly needed Western credits and loans.

Just a few days later, the claim of recovery was jolted as Warsaw announced the capture of Zbigniew Bujak, the leader of a clandestine committee that has tried to keep alive the spirit of the Solidarity movement. He had managed to elude the secret and not-so-secret police for four and a half years, repeatedly embarrassing the dictatorship with declarations of defiance.

The official explanations of Mr. Bujak's feat trip over each other nonsensically: His activities were so inconsequential the authorities did not search for him very hard. ... His whereabouts was discovered only through the "civic attitude of society." ... His defiance was inspired not by Polish aspirations but by "Western centers of subversion." So he is being charged with conspiracy to overthrow the state, and faces a possible sentence of 10 years in prison.

Poles are asked to conclude that all dissenters are eventually caught and severely punished. Westerners are asked to believe that Mr. Bujak is a now irrelevant survivor of a distant past. For good measure, Poland leaks word that American intelligence knew of Warsaw's martial law plans in advance, and failed to alert Solidarity.

No one should be deceived. Poles' true civic attitude is expressed in the shelter they gave Mr. Bujak and give other dissenters. Poles understand that he is threatened with a harsh sentence because the resistance continues to undermine Warsaw's "normalization." And Westerners should note that many political prisoners again fill Poland's jails after they had been emptied by amnesties conceived to impress Western opinion.

Communist leaders in Warsaw and Moscow, not Americans, are responsible for the revolt and the martial law used to suppress it in 1981. The broad boycotts and political sanctions applied then bought some relief but are not the way to protest the piecemeal repressions of 1986. The West's re-engagement should be slowed. The Polish people who sustained Mr. Bujak and the other prisoners of conscience deserve better from the West than business as usual. A "normalization" built on show trials and repression is not a qualification for new loans.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

100 Centuries Later . . .

What is society to do with radioactive wastes that will remain dangerous for 10,000 years? Nuclear power plants were built on the premise that safe storage of their waste would be no problem. Thirty years later the government is still groping for an acceptable site. Beating yet another retreat, the Department of Energy has now postponed its search for a permanent storage site in the eastern United States.

Ten thousand years is longer than any civilization has lasted. But two years, not 10,000, is the horizon that daunts Washington. Local protests, combined with technical misjudgments, have sunk the chances of one favored disposal site after another. Hoping to end this string of reverses, Congress in 1982 devised an elaborate process designed to win states' confidence by selecting one site in the East and one in the West.

The Department of Energy has selected candidate sites for a Western depository but was surprised by the intense opposition stirred by its search for sites in the East. It now says a single site, in the West, will suffice because spent nuclear fuel is piling up more slowly than expected.

But Congress decreed two sites, intending the burden to be spread. One favored Western site — Hanford, Washington — is near the Columbia River and may be perturbed by earthquakes. A continued search for a site in the East would be prudent lest all Western sites prove flawed. No wonder the department's decision looks like yet another triumph of politics over geology. There seems an obvious advantage in postponing the search for a site in New Hampshire's granite until after the 1988 primaries. But postponement risks undermining public faith in a fair selection procedure.

Are there no other places to dispose of highly radioactive wastes? They could be rocketed into the sun — but all NASA's rockets have failed. They could be left to melt through the Antarctic ice caps by their own heat — but their capsules might disintegrate upon hitting bedrock. They could be buried undersea in the plains of sediment that cover the oceanic plates — but there might be accidents in transit.

That leaves disposal on land. Either the wastes will have to be buried deep in rocks free of underground water, fissures, earthquakes and minerals coveted by future generations, or they could be moved to a single temporary storage site above ground until a permanent repository can be found. Fearing that any temporary site would become permanent, however, Congress insisted that a permanent disposal site be found first.

The Department of Energy, daunted by the politics of the East and the geology of the West, seems too ready to abandon the careful plan of the 1982 law. The message from Congress now must be: We meant what we said.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Progressive Taxation

The argument is now heard that in seeking tax reform, Congress is giving up too much of the progressivity of the income tax. The right response is that much of that vaunted progressivity exists only on paper. Over the years, Congress has voted, and rich people have resorted to, hundreds of pages of preferences to avoid the high nominal rates in the code. That is corrupting, intellectually dishonest and disruptive of the economy, in that it encourages investment purely for tax reasons, not for productive purposes. Lower rates are the price of removing the preferences; they are worth it.

The best measure of the amount of income now so intricately protected from tax lies here. The top tax rate, which was 70 percent when President Reagan took office and is 50 percent now, would drop to 27 percent under the bill the Senate is considering. Yet there would be no appreciable shift in the share of the income tax burden borne by the richest taxpayers. This is mainly because the bill would outlaw most of the phony losses by which subscribers to tax shelters now reduce their taxable income, and it would begin treating capital gains the same as ordinary income instead of exempting 60 percent of longer-term gains from tax as now. The maximum capital gains tax is now only 20 percent and would go up under the Senate bill. But in general the much lower rates in that bill would apply to a much broader base.

This is not just a political trade-off. There is also a causal connection between high rates and the spread of preferences. The lower the rates, the less useful the deductions that preferences typically bring.

Those deploring the loss of progressivity will respond that the rate structure in the Senate bill is not just low but flat — 15 percent for most people, 27 percent for those above, no third step even for multimillionaires. Our advice to them is to wait. The delicately balanced Senate bill already has several features the effect of which would be to impose a higher rate on some income of the rich; for example, as income reached a certain point, the personal deduction would be phased out. The House bill also contains higher rates; a House-Senate conference is likely to produce a more progressive rate structure than exists in the Senate offering. But the likely side effect will be the reverse of reform as currently defined; the price will almost surely be preservation of some preferences.

The present rate structure is more symbol than true burden, a legislated sop to the national conscience. To apply genuinely progressive rates to a broadened base would be not the maintenance of the status quo, but a substantial increase in the tax burden of the rich. That may be a step the country wants to take eventually, but it is not what this good bill (which would reduce the tax burdens of the poor) has been about. That is next year's argument.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Harsh Words on SALT

Violated all too often by the Russians. Never ratified by the Americans. Out of date. Inadequate. The second Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty is a poor waif of an agreement. But it is all that an uneasy and divided world has. For hawks in the United States to take the initiative in serving notice that SALT-2, as far as they are concerned, is fit only for the trash can, would be provocative at the best of times. Now, as Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev blow hot and cold on the prospects for another summit later this year, it is tactically tough for America's allies to take. The harsh tone that the Reagan administration is adopting toward East-West relations and arms control may not intimidate the Soviet Union, but it sure unsettles America's friends.

— The Daily Mail (London).

Justice for 'Atomic Veterans'

By law, there is no justice for "atomic veterans." Several thousand, who as soldiers were overexposed to radiation during U.S. bomb tests, have become ill or died. They and their families claim it was as a result of the exposure. But under current law, they will get no day in court to try to prove it. These soldiers deserve better than to be trapped like laboratory mice, once in the atomic tests and now in a legal maze with no exit.

— The Sacramento (California) Bee.

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OPINION

Lessons of a War Game: It Matters Which Gun Is Smoking

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — A few days ago, behind closed doors in a "situation room" at the Georgetown Center for Strategic and International Studies, an expert group of former national security officials with bipartisan backgrounds played out a hair-raising "war game" about a hijacking, with a nuclear twist.

As president of the United States, there was James Woolsey, former undersecretary of the navy in the Carter administration. The Democratic chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Les Aspin, played White House chief of staff. Eugene Rostow, once undersecretary of state for political affairs in the Johnson administration and later head of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency for Ronald Reagan, was secretary of state. Mr. Reagan's former national security adviser, Robert McFarlane, was secretary of defense. Brent Scowcroft played the role he played in the Ford administration, national security adviser. (Daniel Schorr, the veteran television newscaster, was White House press secretary.)

The crisis they confronted was the hijacking by four terrorists (two West Germans and two Arabs) of an American-owned airliner en route from Munich to Rome. With a sense of recent history, the game's designers fetch the plane up at the same North Atlantic Treaty Organization air base at Sigonella in Sicily, where U.S. Navy F-14s forced down the Egyptian 737 carrying the hijackers of the Achille Lauro.

There is a bomb on board and, unbeknownst to the terrorists, it is radioactive, leaking cobalt 60, slowly poisoning the passengers. The "crisis managers" are at a loss as to how to storm the plane without having the bomb blow up. Before they can act, it does — destroying the air base.

Enraged and vengeful, the decision-makers are unanimously in favor of retaliation. Libyan harbors are mined and port facilities bombed. Then, suddenly, the investigation turns up evidence. The finger of guilt swings to Syria. The case is "irrefutable," as the Reagan administration is given to putting it, and enough of it becomes public knowledge so that it is impossible to ignore.

But the Russians, seeing the punishment that has been administered to Libya and assuming that something similar threatens Syria, become "very aggressive" about what they will do if Syria comes under attack. One participant said the *script the* war-gamers had to work with convincingly conveyed a real threat of a U.S.-Soviet confrontation of unpredictable scope.

"All of the participants were forced into the same trap," said Robert Kupperman, an expert at the Georgetown center, which stage-managed the war game. "There was a lot of tough rhetoric when it was just Libya," he reported. But when it became Syria and the Soviet Union, "they began to see the limits on action." And so, after due deliberation, the war-gamers decided to break diplomatic relations with Syria and apply stiff economic sanctions.

Now you can argue how well or badly the game was played. Besides, it was only a game. There is a lesson in it, nonetheless: Insofar as retaliation is one of the weapons in countering or deterring terrorism, circumstances alter cases. It is not always a matter of simply finding a "smoking gun" and then, Pow!

So, to its credit, the administration is learning following the April bombing attack on Libya. Shortly thereafter, Mr. Reagan said that he would use force against state-sponsored terrorism in Syria or Iran if he had the kind of evidence he had of Libya's complicity in the bombing of the West Berlin discotheque.

But Secretary of State George Shultz later said the president "had some words put in his mouth by a question, and did not mean to say that we had a plan for attacking Syria or Iran." Rather, he said that it was important for the world to know that we had "that tool . . . in the bag," with a lot of other "available means."

Confronted with mounting intelligence findings — by the British, the West Germans and the Israelis — implicating Syria not only in the discotheque bombing but the terrorist attacks on the Rome and Vienna airports and the attempt to blow up an El Al airliner in London, the administration has been wisely circumspect in its endorsement of this evidence and the uses it has made of it.

When you are talking about "smoking guns," it is only prudent for the government in Washington to rely on its own smoke detectors — and on its right to decide whether the gun is smoking. When you are talking about the difference between a Libya, say, and a Syria, a foolish consistency is a prescription for something foolhardy.

Washington Post Writers Group.

America's Dark New Identity

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — President Reagan apparently does not care — but other Americans should — that his policies are causing much of the world to identify the United States, not the Soviet Union, as the primary obstacle to nuclear disarmament.

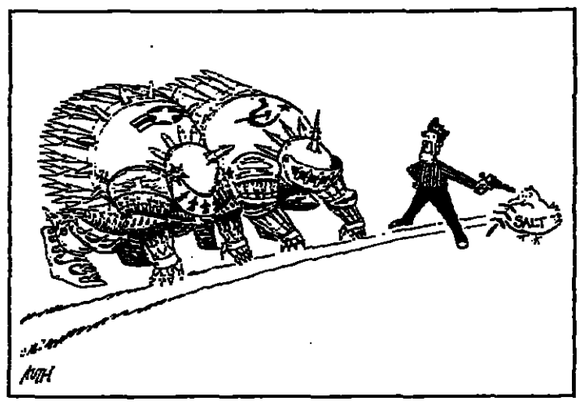
Reports from the recent meeting of NATO foreign ministers at Halifax and from European capitals confirm that allied governments, even Britain and West Germany, are disappointed and angered by Mr. Reagan's decision to abandon the unratified limits of the SALT-2 treaty.

Unnamed spokesmen indicate that the president also is pondering when, more than whether, to abandon the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty — the most important arms control agreement yet reached — which his administration already has undermined by its willingness to "reinterpret" it.

Another cause of the dark new identity Mr. Reagan is giving the nation is his refusal to enter negotiations for a comprehensive test ban treaty. At the annual congress of International Physicians for Prevention of Nuclear War, just concluded at Cologne, delegates of all nations condemned this adamant stance.

The physicians' group has long opposed nuclear testing. But Mr. Reagan might have been surprised at the vigor with which two of the political leaders on the program joined in attacking his arms control policies.

Premier Johannes Rau of North Rhine-Westphalia, the Social Democrats' candidate for chancellor in the West German federal elections next January, said it was necessary "to stop all nuclear tests" as the "first essential step" toward halting the spread of nuclear weapons.



Support for or opposition to a comprehensive test ban treaty, he argued, was "the litmus test of the seriousness of the will" to end the nuclear arms race. The international audience in Cologne, well aware that Mr. Reagan could not pass that test, thundered its applause. On two other points, Mr. Rau's words might well be pondered in Washington, since he is given a good chance to defeat Chancellor Helmut Kohl next year:

Germans must see to it, Mr. Rau said, that "nuclear weapons should disappear once again from both German states": and he welcomed the prospect of "a nuclear-free zone in Europe." As for President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative, though Mr. Rau did not name it, "what we need is food for people and not weapons for outer space."

Mr. Rau spoke before Mr. Reagan's renunciation of SALT-2 was fully understood in Europe. But that will be a windfall for the Social Democratic candidate in January, owing to the close association with Mr. Reagan that Mr. Kohl has claimed.

The president could have found no comfort, either, in the blunt remarks of Prime Minister David Lange of New Zealand, whose government will not permit nuclear weapons within its jurisdiction. He decried the Strategic Defense Initiative and strongly supported a test ban treaty, calling that "the single most important step that can be taken in the immediate future to slow the nuclear arms race."

Meanwhile, as Mr. Reagan refuses even to talk about a test ban, jettisons SALT-2 and threatens to break out of the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, Moscow has put forward a new draft agreement to eliminate medium-range nuclear weapons from Europe, and has proposed to begin reductions in strategic weapons if Mr. Reagan will pledge to observe the ABM treaty for a period of 15 to 20 years.

Moscow has accepted, moreover, a private initiative by the Natural Resources Defense Council for the stationing of three nongovernment seismic monitors on Soviet soil — although the president has insisted that Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, is not serious in offering to accept such on-site verification measures. On all counts, the Reagan response has been chilly.

In fact, all this seems to mock the president's demands that Moscow "signal its seriousness" on arms control. Whose seriousness, many of the physicians in Cologne were asking, really needs to be proved?

The New York Times.

Pressure Grows on Syria To Make Up With Iraq

By Shireen T. Hunter

WASHINGTON — There have been growing indications of an impending Syrian-Iraqi reconciliation. A number of moderate Arab states, especially Saudi Arabia and Jordan, have been trying to persuade Syria to reassess its relations with Iraq for some time. Even the Soviet Union, which is deeply concerned about the rise of Islamic fundamentalism, has been urging Syria to resolve its differences with Iraq.

The Syria-Iranian alliance has always been an odd sort of coupling; there are deep ideological differences between revolutionary-Islamic Iran and secular-socialist Syria. What really brought the two countries together was their mutual animosity toward Iraq and its president, Saddam Hussein. From 1982 to 1985, Syria also used Iran and its influence within the Lebanese Shiite community to foil U.S.-Israeli plans for restructuring Lebanese political life and to salvage Syria's predominant position in Lebanon.

Syria paid a price for its alliance with Iran: It lost considerable income by closing the pipeline carrying Iraqi oil to the Mediterranean. But Iran made up for part of Syria's loss of income by providing it with cheap oil and economic assistance. And even though moderate Arab states in the Gulf were unhappy about Syria's alliance with Iran, they continued to provide substantial aid out of fear.

Things began to change in the last few months. Syria became increasingly concerned about Iranian influence on certain groups within Lebanon. Thus Damascus came to see Tehran as a barrier to its plans to pacify and restructure that country politically under Syrian tutelage.

The Syrians also were troubled by the Iranian occupation of the strategic Faw peninsula on Iraq's Gulf coast. They had often assured the Gulf states that Iran would not occupy Arab territory; what happened at Faw damaged their credibility.

Most important have been Syria's economic problems, which resulted from falling oil prices and a consequent cutback of Arab aid. Because Iran also has been badly hit by falling oil prices, it cannot make up for the drop in Arab aid to Syria. Indeed, Iran not only has stopped delivering cheap oil to Syria but has been pressuring it to repay $2 billion in debts.

Meanwhile, the moderate Gulf Arabs have made it clear that, despite their own economic difficulties, they will still be prepared to reward Syrian good behavior. And reopening the Iraqi pipeline would provide Syria with extra income from transit fees.

The U.S. air raid on Libya and the ensuing allegations in Washington and Western Europe about Syria's role in terrorism have had a sobering effect, as indicated by Syria's promise to help arrange the release of French hostages held in Lebanon. And President Hafez al-Assad has denied any involvement in terrorism. Yet what would be the effect, both on the Iran-Iraq war and on broader Middle East politics, if there were a Syrian-Iranian-Iraqi realignment?

It is unlikely that Syria would support Iraq militarily, if only because of the animosity between Mr. Assad and Saddam Hussein. For Syria to move away from Iran would be one thing; to antagonize it deliberately would be quite another. Iraq's economic position would improve with the reopening of the Syrian pipeline, but then the Gulf Arabs might reduce their subsidies to Iraq.

An abrogation of the Syrian-Iranian alliance would cost Iran militarily by restricting its ability to obtain supplies. Yet the effect would be marginal, because Iran has never received sophisticated military hardware from Syria. A Syrian change of heart would be a psychological and moral boost for Iraq and a blow to Iran. It would help Iraq to withstand Iranian pressures and reduce any chance for an Iranian victory. Still, whether Iran would be forced to accept an unfavorable peace would be determined only by its ability to cope with economic pressures tied to oil revenues.

The principal beneficiaries of a diplomatic shift would be the Gulf Arabs. Their political burdens would be reduced because the loss of Syrian support would make an Iranian victory less likely. It would also deprive Iran of an ally in its subversive activities in the Gulf.

A change in Syrian allegiances would have even less effect on broader Middle East politics, especially the Arab-Israeli conflict. Syria's approach to Arab-Israeli peace-making is determined by its desire both to regain the Golan Heights and to be the leader of the Arab world. On its own, a Syrian breach with Iran, and fence-mending with Iraq, would be unlikely to help Mr. Assad.

The writer, deputy director of the Middle East Project at the Center for Strategic and International Studies at Georgetown University, contributed this to the Los Angeles Times.

Waldheim: A Final Look Before the Vote

Why the Critics Are Unfair

By Gerhard Waldheim

The writer, a banker in Vienna, has been involved in his father's campaign for the presidency of Austria.

VIENNA — Among the many fond memories from my school years in America, there is an epitaph from Einstein that comes to mind when I grapple with the recent distortions regarding the record of my father, Kurt Waldheim: "The right to search for the truth also implies a duty. One must not conceal any part of what one has found to be true."

That is a principle that Simon Wiesenthal, the famous Nazi-hunter, has lived up to by insisting on May 15, when referring to my father, that "there is absolutely no evidence the man was involved in war crimes." He went on to say that his purpose was not to "defend Waldheim," but rather to "defend the truth." Unfortunately, few others have heeded Einstein's recommendation.

Since even my father's critics have had to admit that he was not involved personally in war crimes, two issues remain: that he was less than forthcoming about his wartime record, and the guilt-by-association charges.

When he entered the Austrian Foreign Service in late 1945, Mr. Waldheim listed his military service in the Balkans both on the Austrian Civil Service questionnaire and in a broader curriculum vitae. Those files, which had been lost in the Foreign Ministry, have now been found and prove that his service in the Balkans had always been acknowledged.

Some critics have made much of the fact that the English version of my father's book, "In the Eye of the Storm," made no reference to his return to military service in 1942 after a leg injury had healed. But the German edition, published at the same time, makes explicit reference to his return, mentioning also the southeastern front (Trieste) as his last location at the end of the war.

Reputable men have confirmed that they always knew of Mr. Waldheim's presence in the Balkans during the war. There was a definite reluctance on my father's part to talk about those dark years, a reluctance typical of all those who had to cope with a war whose cause they did not support. But there was no cover-up.

It is a myth that he was a Nazi. My father demonstrated against the impending Anschluss, and subsequently my grandfather was deprived of his job and titles by the Nazis. My father and brother were beaten up by the Nazis for distributing anti-Nazi tracts; my grandfather and uncle were subjected to police and Gestapo interrogations, and the family was pressured out of their hometown. All of this is well documented. Finally, my father's not having been a Nazi was confirmed in a report in 1979 by the U.S. mission in Berlin, and was reconfirmed in March and April by the president of Austria.

There is also the question of the nature of my father's service in the Balkans. During his seven years in the Wehrmacht, he was formally assigned to units in the Balkans for the last three years, and, of those, spent nine months in Vienna for studies and home leave. In his assignments, he was an interpreter and was sometimes used in a liaison function to the Italian Army. He had no powers of command, no combat role, nor was he present at or in any way involved in atrocities. And he was not involved in the deportation of Jews from Salonika, having been absent from Salonika when they took place.

I am convinced that the record is clear. Not one charge against Mr. Waldheim has stuck for the simple reason that he was not a Nazi, was not a "senior intelligence officer," did not participate in the shameful slaughter of Jews or civilians or partisans or anything remotely connected to "war crimes."

Finally, I would like to address the Jewish community by stating that I — and many young people in Austria — are sad that bad feelings have been aroused against a man who showed his active support for the Jewish people as foreign minister by having Austria act as a transit haven and first asylum for the emigration of Soviet Jews. To date, more than 260,000 Soviet Jews have passed through Austrian refugee facilities on their way to freedom in the West.

I understand the anxiety of our Jewish compatriots in Austria and America that the Nazi Holocaust not be forgotten. I can assure those people that the vast majority of Austria's younger generation, two-thirds of the population, feel compassion for the suffering of the Holocaust victims and support the Jews in wanting to keep alive this memory as a deterrent against its ever happening again. I know that the same holds true for most of the older generation, and definitely for my father.

The New York Times.

He Shares in Collective Guilt

By Menachem Z. Rosensaft

The writer is founding chairman of the International Network of Children of Jewish Holocaust Survivors.

NEW YORK — Hitler, Adolf Eichmann, Josef Mengele, Klans Barbie — all were war criminals who, beyond any doubt, reasonable or otherwise, committed heinous crimes against humanity. Kurt Waldheim belongs in a different category altogether, and he may or may not in fact have been a war criminal. But that hardly exonerates him of guilt for his participation in the absolute evil of the Hitler era.

Mr. Waldheim was not stationed at a concentration camp, he did not conduct terminal medical experiments on defenseless Jews and Gypsies, he never operated a gas chamber and he did not determine policy during his years as an intelligence officer in the German Army. Yet it is clear that, from 1939 to 1945, he was a willing and apparently enthusiastic servant of Hitler and the Third Reich.

He claims to have been a "respectable soldier," but in reality he aided and abetted the German Army's violations of international conventions dealing with the wartime treatment of civilians and captured soldiers. At the very least, he closed his eyes to the deportations of Greek Jews to Auschwitz that were taking place under his very nose. And he stands accused by the United Nations War Crimes Commission of having participated in atrocities against partisans and civilians in Yugoslavia.

Thus, whether or not he was a war criminal, he certainly was a Nazi soldier who — both by his actions and by his failure to protest even a single atrocity — endorsed all the reprehensible policies of the Hitler regime. As a result, he is no more a desirable member of society than were Mengele or Eichmann.

Who was responsible for the annihilation of millions of Jews? Who murdered my grandparents, my 5-year-old brother, my aunts, uncles, cousins? Surely, not only those men and women who were present at Auschwitz, Treblinka and Bergen-Belsen and their immediate superiors. Who bears the responsibility for the "final solution of the Jewish question"? Surely not only those who conceived and actually implemented it. Surely, their comrades, their friends back home, and all those who cheered Hitler on and allowed his government to function were also guilty.

Mr. Waldheim is virtually certain to be chosen on Sunday as president of Austria — and his election will constitute the most pronounced rehabilitation to date of all those who played an active role in the Nazi establishment.

In his campaign, Mr. Waldheim disingenuously told his compatriots, "Don't let anybody turn your fathers and grandfathers into criminals." He wants the world to forget that only a generation ago, tens of thousands of German and Austrian fathers and grandfathers committed the most brutal crimes in history.

It must be understood that the evil of Nazism was absolute — and that all involved participated in that absolute evil. No one involved can claim to be what Simon Wiesenthal, the Nazi hunter, has called Mr. Waldheim — a mere "opportunist."

If Mr. Waldheim's Nazi past had been known in 1971, it would certainly have prevented him from even being considered for the post of United Nations secretary-general. His unsavory wartime record should now permanently disqualify him from holding public office of any kind.

For it is only by unambiguously repudiating anyone and anything associated with Nazism that we may be able to prevent its resurgence in the future.

The New York Times.

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IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1911: Mexican Volte-Face

MEXICO CITY — General Francisco Madero, the rebel leader, will enter the capital in triumph [on June 7], and if his friends' arrangements are successful he will shortly occupy the official shoes of the retired President, Senor Porfirio Diaz. One provincial Governor has already been shot for disloyalty to General Madero, and this example has not been lost upon some others who have little sympathy for the new régime. Officially, General Madero is a private citizen, but his entry into the capital will not lack the pomp of a military display. The city is adorned with flags and floral arches; in the evening it will be a blaze of light. To those who knew President Diaz's power a few months ago the present volte-face seems little short of miraculous. General Madero's journey from El Paso has been a revelation of popular support and rejoicing.

1936: China vs. China?

CANTON — Two hundred thousand soldiers were rushed north [on June 6] by the Canton government, apparently to fight with or against the forces of the central government in Nanking in resisting the imminent Japanese invasion of North China. Nanking said that if the Canton troops enter its territory it will be considered an attack. Canton was reported to feel that China's position is hopeless unless she fights. General Chiang Kai-shek, Nanking chief, was said to feel that it is better not to attempt to resist Tokio. Nanking was preparing for action, but the question was whether it was to be against Tokio or Canton. Ten thousand Communist troops were marching eastward through Shansi Province to aid Canton. Japan has 7,000 men on Chinese territory, with other forces holding the Great Wall passes.

OPINION

A Divided Society: Britain Heads Into the Feudal Age

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON — Rich, poor, North, South, public, private: The contrasts are stark in Britain today. It is an extraordinarily divided society.

Wealth pouring into central London fuels a real-estate boom to rival anything in New York or Boston. Estate agents talk of family houses, nothing special, going for the pound equivalent of $1 million and up. The shops have never seemed so full of luxuries.

But in the north of England, only 150 miles (240 kilometers) from London, the unemployed loiter in bleak streets. The European Community rates Merseyside, the area including Liverpool in the northwest, as one of the poorest parts of the community — rivaling Sicily, Sardinia and Calabria.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's minister of employment, Lord Young, said the other day: "This country has never had as good a time as it has today. . . . We've never had it so good for the 87 percent of us who are working."

Britain is on the way to becoming the worst-educated country in the First World, at a time when productive growth depends on education.

Yes, since Mrs. Thatcher took office in 1979, real incomes have gone up more than 6 percent. The inflation rate is down to about 3 percent a year. Many have never had it so good. But then there are the 13 percent of Britons mentioned by Lord Young.

Unemployment used to be the absolute no of British politics. Twenty years ago the possible figure of one million unemployed was mentioned as a symbol of unacceptability. Today there are 3.4 million people out of work. Counting 500,000 more who are in official training programs for the unemployed, the figure approaches four million.

Moreover, much of the unemployment is long-term. Thousands of people in their 20s have not been able to find work since they left school at 16. Even large numbers of university graduates, the children of the middle class, have gone without real jobs for years.

Joblessness reflects the fact that Britain is in a process of deindustrialization. In the last 10 years manufacturing output dropped by 4.3 percent in this country. By comparison, it rose 61 percent in Japan, 42 percent in the United States and 22 percent in Italy.

Another phenomenon, just as significant in its way, is the decline in the quality of long-admired British public institutions. The National Health Service, universities and state schools are all hard pressed for funds. Britain is becoming an exemplar of what J.K. Galbraith called "private opulence and public squalor."

British universities are dependent on government funding. In the last five years, allowing for inflation, their money has been cut 20 percent. They have reduced the number of students by 20,000 and made academic salaries among the meanest in the land. Some universities may have to close.

Britain is on the way to becoming the worst-educated country in the First World, at a time when productive growth has come to depend more and more on education.

The decline in public institutions has led middle-class people increasingly to seek private substitutes. Most belong to private health plans. Friends of mine who used to send their children to state schools no longer do.

One of them remarked sadly on the shabbiness of the state school right next to his son's luxurious private school in south London.

Visitors to London are not likely to be aware of such changes. The city remains wonderfully attractive, the museums exciting, the parks sparkling.

Even with the falloff in American trade, theaters offer a dazzling choice of plays: a superb Royal Shakespeare Company "Troilus and Cressida" set in the Boer War, experiments even in the commercial theater.

The changes, however, are beginning to tell on the character of the society. Neal Ascherson, a columnist of The Observer, wrote recently: "London is traveling backwards through time towards a relationship between wealth and labor that is almost precapitalist. . . .

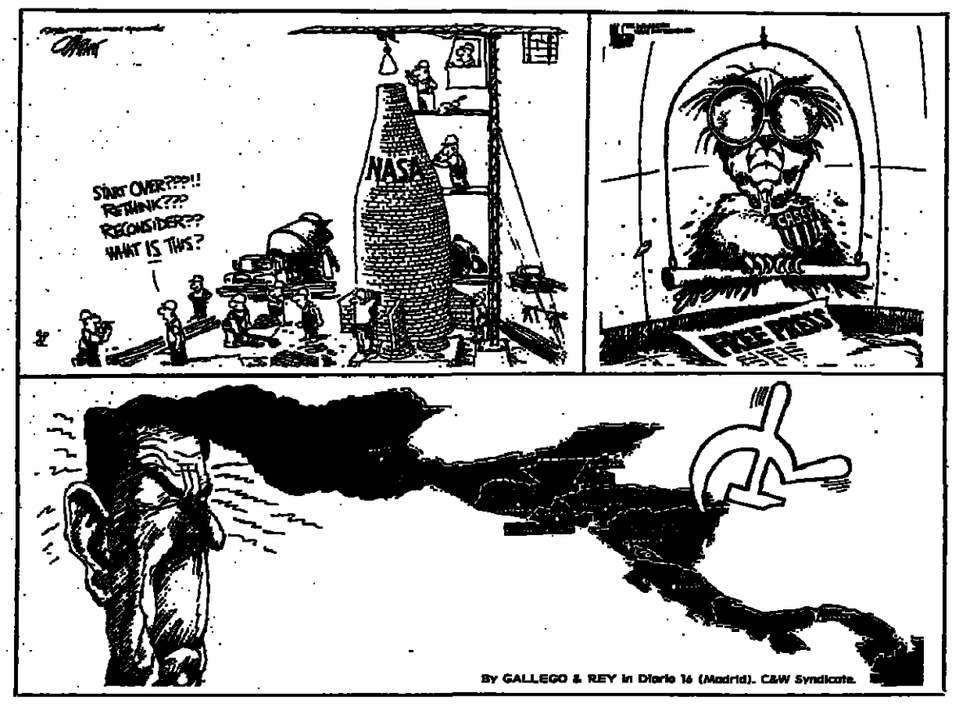
"What does this mean? Among other things, the return of servants. Not living in, like 'Upstairs, Downstairs': There isn't room for that. But commuter servants. . . .

"It means a huge service and craft population, making clothes and cutlery, furniture and designer rugs for the rich, mending their electronics and guarding their homes. It means a capital city not unlike the pattern of 18th-century Paris, where almost all employment depended on the needs of the Court and the thousands of privileged royal functionaries around it."

That may be too apocalyptic. But Britain is certainly becoming a more divided society.

People feel that, and they do not like it. Lord Young may tell them that they have never had things so good. But you will not find many Britons these day who are content about where their country is going.

The New York Times.



The Education of a Father, Or, Why Is He Crying Now?

By Charles Krauthammer

WASHINGTON — Even after a year, the sight of a purple plastic Buick in the sink gives me a start. Except for the wheels, I might have thought it was a new kind of soap. For a moment I'm puzzled. And then I remember: I have a little boy who is a year old this week. It's his car.

The books will tell you the estimated time of arrival of all developmental stages. You know: "Follows moving object, 4 months. Says 'da-da,' 9 months. Pulls cats' tails and roars at the subsequent commotion, 1 year." What they don't tell you is a father's stages.

MEANWHILE

When exactly does he stop casting that obsessive first glance at the chest of his sleeping child, just to make sure he is breathing? (Four months.) When does he begin to distinguish among the different cries — I banged my knee, where's Mom, I want lunch? (Eight months.)

And when does the reality of a tiny being, descended magically into his life, become fixed in a father's consciousness? Fixed, like his name, like his other identities, so that his memory no longer needs the prompting of automotive artifacts. My research is incomplete, but I know it must lie beyond one year.

Daniel's stages are proceeding apace. In the last week, two discoveries. First, the joy of throwing. I spent part of an afternoon watching him empty his playpen. He had just figured out that if he releases an object as his arm goes through an arc, he can turn everything in reach into a projectile. The room came alive with the sound of plastic.

The discovery that he could give flight to objects — not just balls, but nuts and cups and cereal — has multiplied enormously Daniel's already considerable powers of destruction. These powers suggest that traditional ways of recording a child's progress are inadequate: True, height and weight are important.

But how much more so a concept the nuclear scientists have developed for the exquisite quantification of destructive capacity: throw-weight. Think how useful would be a medical chart that said: "Daniel Krauthammer. Height: 28 inches (71.6 centimeters). Weight: 26 pounds (11.8 kilograms). Head circumference: 20 inches. Throw-weight: 2 megatons. Keep away from large objects."

Within the last week Daniel has also started walking, the "drunken sailor" walk, a bewildered ballet of breathtaking and wholly unintended skips and pirouettes. These first steps filled me with a feeling of terror and wonder I could not quite place. My wife immediately did: "Like watching a tightrope walker. No pole, no net."

But the life of a 1-year-old boy is not all learning and destroying. For proof, I refer you to a publication of the American Psychiatric Association. The guidebook to its last convention provided, amid shuttle-bus schedules and a list of corporate sponsors, an offer of day care: three programs, depending on age.

For the youngest, ages 0-2, the activity schedule began with "morning rest" at 8 A.M. and moved on through such items as feeding (9:30 A.M. and 12 noon); "burping and talking" (10 A.M. and 1 P.M.); "roll and play on floor" (11:30 A.M.), and "eye-hand coordination exercise" (3:30 P.M.), the whole interspersed with naps.

If you ever needed evidence that life is all decline, this is it. He'll never have days like this again. Soon morning rest (at 8 A.M.!) becomes gulping breakfast. Roll and play turns to violin lessons. Burping and talking — a lovely combination — becomes reading and writing, satisfying, yes, but in a wholly inferior way. Nap time disappears altogether.

I would go on, but it seems someone has put a giant velour green pea in my bed. Who could possibly. . .?

Washington Post Writers Group.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Presidents and the Press

In his opinion column, Lou Cannon says that "Blaming the Press Is a Reagan Habit" *(May 28)*, but in fact it is a presidential rather than a Reagan trait.

When I was working for United Press International in New York in 1964, a friend at the State Department, now long since dead, leaked a story to me about an impending initiative on Vietnam by President Lyndon Johnson. UPI went with the story and when LBJ saw it on the wire, by all accounts, he was outraged and demanded that the State Department "find out where this guy got his information from."

The result of this was that I spent a splendid two weeks being wined and dined by the U.S. Mission to the United Nations while they tried to find out where I had my information from. I never told, of course, but since I could not then (and cannot now) afford New York restaurant prices, I was happy to go eating and drinking at their expense.

I later found out that LBJ had canceled his initiative (I have forgotten what it was) because of the leak. I wonder what Mr. Reagan is canceling now because of people like Mr. Cannon?

JOHN PARRY.
Geneva.

Heating Up the Cold War

It is well known that Soviet foreign policy is shaped by internal debate between those who favor dialogue and a degree of accommodation with the West and those who prefer an uncompromising "fortress Russia" stance. The current stalemate in most East-West discussions suggests that U.S. action against Libya has for the time being strengthened the hard-line faction in the Kremlin. One must hope that future anti-terrorist tactics will show greater subtlety. We can ill afford another prolonged freeze in U.S.-Soviet relations such as could be brought on by any use of naked force against Syria.

D.E.A. SIBLEY.
London.

Self-Inflicted Terrorism

Recently I read your report "Communists Step Up Violence in Chile" *(May 20)*, which ascribed all acts of violence against General Augusto Pinochet's regime to his extreme opponents. Today I read in Foreign Affairs an essay by Mark Falcoff, from the American Enterprise Institute, pointing out that "the government itself is not above staging events (such as electrical blackouts in major cities or the bombing of public buildings, where the victims are innocent civilians) to underline the need for continued military rule."

It seems that, along with random terrorism, state terrorism, and so forth, we are seeing another important brand of this phenomenon: auto-terrorism. It "justifies" the continued dominance of dictatorships under monocrats like General Pinochet.

ARMANDO URIBE.
Paris.

Helsinki Was a Sham

In response to the report "East-West Talks Close on Angry Note" (May 27):

Michael Novak, the U.S. representative at these talks, which ended May 26 in Bern, was correct in blocking the compromise provisions for their final recommendations. Indeed, such a clear and firm position is by far better than any wishy-washy compromise. Human rights are not just uplifting slogans, but deeply concern the very life and being of millions of people.

We have been against the Helsinki agreements of 1975 from the start, not only because they unjustly sealed Romania's loss of its Bessarabian, Bukovina and southern Dobruja provinces, but also because it was clear to us that the Soviet Union and its satellites (including Communist Romania) would use the terms of this agreement exactly as it would suit them.

GEORGES SERDICL
Secretary-General,
Romanian National Peasant Party.
Geneva.

Survival of the Toughest?

It is now rare to read the news without encountering the phrase "get tough."

The Canadians are apparently getting tough with the United States over trade tariffs on Canadian lumber *("Canada Retaliates, Sets Tariffs on U.S. Goods," June 4)*, and the tariffs were originally themselves a get-tough measure.

In getting tough with terrorists, the United States has decided to get tough with Libya, which has in return rallied behind it other Arab nations in an effort to get tough with the United States.

South Africa has decided to get tough with the front-line nations, and we await the get-tough response.

There are other examples, but it seems clear already that the flaw in the style of the get-tough age is that when one side gets tough, the opposing side is obliged to get tough too.

How will it end? Survival of the toughest? Not likely.

PETER McCABE.
Paris.

On the Same Footing

In your May 28 letters section is another comment on whether Sir Edmund Hillary or Tenzing Norgay first set foot atop Mount Everest. Why not assume that they both arrived at the same moment? Mr. Tenzing was a wonderful human being, although he could not read or write, except to sign his name.

Incidentally, the year before the first successful ascent of Mount Everest, he led a Swiss expedition that had to give up the quest within some 300 meters (980 feet) from the top because of abominable weather conditions.

The living members of the second Swiss expedition, which reached the top on its second attempt in 1956, have just celebrated the 30th anniversary of that success.

JAMES E. WARRING.
Herriberg, Switzerland.

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SPORTS

Lendl, Unseeded Pernfors Win To Gain Final of French Open

The Associated Press

PARIS (AP) — Top-seeded Ivan Lendl and unseeded Mikael Pernfors reached the men's championship match of the French Open tennis tournament Friday, with Lendl winning easily and Pernfors needing all his skill.

Lendl, from Czechoslovakia, breezed past Johan Kriek, 6-2, 6-1, 6-0, in a contest the beaten American called a "disaster."

Pernfors, a Swede who won the U.S. collegiate championship the last two years while attending the University of Georgia, beat eighth-seeded Henri Leconte of France, 2-6, 7-5, 7-6 (7-4), 6-3.

Lendl, the French Open champion in 1984 and the U.S. Open titlist last year, will play Pernfors for the title Sunday. The women's championship was to be decided Saturday, with top-seeded Martina Navratilova playing defending champion and second-seeded Chris Evert Lloyd.

"I came here with the hope that I could win seven matches," Lendl said. "I've won six; I've got one more to go."

Kriek said that "today is the day I shouldn't have even woken up." He was jeered during the match played in a chill rain and booed at the end.

Pernfors is the first unseeded player to reach the French Open men's final since Mats Wilander of Sweden in 1982, the year Wilander won the title for the first time. The last unseeded player in a men's Grand Slam final was Boris Becker of West Germany, who win at Wimbledon a year ago.

The Pernfors-Leconte match started under cloudy skies, was interrupted twice by rain and ended in brilliant sunshine on center court, although it got colder. Players could see their breath, and spectators bundled in blankets and heavy coats.

Pernfors began his comeback after the first rain delay, which lasted about 2¼ hours. He trailed, 3-4, after breaking Leconte's service just before the rain began, held after the interruption and broke for a 6-5 lead, then held for the set.

In the third-set tie breaker, Pernfors, having changed clothing during the second rain delay, trailed by 3-4 when he hit a forehand long. That was the last point he lost, as he finished out the set with a beautiful backhand shot down the line while Leconte was charging to the net.

Pernfors broke Leconte's serve in the second game of the fourth set. With the crowd chanting "Hen-REE, Hen-REE," the two held serve from there and Pernfors won the match at love when Leconte hit a forehand into the net.

It was spitting rain, windy and unseasonably cold when the first match began. Lendl played all the way in blue warmup pants and a short-sleaved sweater. Kriek started in a warmup jacket, which he later discarded.

"I'm freezing," he shouted at one point.

But as bad as the weather was, Kriek's tennis was worse. His serve was broken in the first and third games of the match and Lendl never was in trouble.

Out of 84 points Lendl scored, 51 came on unforced errors by Kriek. He had four double faults to one ace, and Lendl won five of the 18 games at love. Kriek served 11 times, was broken on eight and won just 26 points on his serve.

Kriek had only one break point in the entire contest, in the eighth game of the first set, and could not capitalize. Lendl, playing well on key points, rallied and won the set when Kriek hit a backhand long.

Kriek, a surprise semifinalist, spent much of his time talking to himself and never displayed the power game he used Tuesday in a thrilling quarterfinal victory over Guillermo Vilas.

By the middle of the second set, the crowd at Roland Garros was whistling derisively at every shot Kriek missed. He dropped that set on his serve, Lendl breaking at love when Kriek double faulted.

"It's a joke," Kriek once shouted to himself, and the fans who half-filled the 16,500-seat stadium could not have agreed more.

"Come on, Kriek, Lendl can't take it any more," one fan shouted during the third set.

Those six games took just 19 minutes. Fittingly, Lendl won the match on a service break at love, getting there when Kriek double faulted and winning the final point when Kriek slammed a volley into the net.

The crowd booed as the two players shook hands at the net.

"Disaster," Kriek said. "I beat myself. The guy didn't have an opponent."

Lendl said he did not think Kriek was comfortable playing on clay but refused to criticize his opponent.

Luc Novovitch/Reuters

Ivan Lendl wound up to hit a backhand shot while defeating the listless and often booed Johan Kriek, 6-2, 6-1, 6-0.

Sampson Ejected for Fighting, Rockets Floor Celtics, 111-96

By Roy S. Johnson
New York Times Service

HOUSTON — After four hard-fought games, emotions spilled over and fists flew Thursday night. As a result, the Houston Rockets lost one of their most important players when Ralph Sampson was ejected 2 minutes 20 seconds into the second period of the National Basketball Association contest.

But the Boston Celtics could not take advantage. Instead, the Rockets used the incident as a catalyst to rout the Celtics, 111-96, and remain in contention for the NBA title.

They trail, 3 games to 2, in the 4-of-7 final series. The teams were to resume playing Sunday in Boston Garden, where the Celtics are 49-1 this season.

Led by Akeem Olajuwon, the Rockets outshot Boston, 49 percent to 41, outrebounded them, 56-37, forced them into 18 turnovers and led by as many as 25 points.

"I've coached a few years, and I think this was one of the most emotional for a non-title, game seven, that I've ever been around," said Bill Fitch, the Rocket coach.

Olajuwon, in his most commanding performance of the series, got 32 points, 14 rebounds and 8 blocked shots.

"Akeem just took over," said K.C. Jones, the Celtic coach.

The fighting began when Sampson, who had scored 12 points, lost his temper after Jerry Sichting, the Celtics' 6-foot-1 (1.85-meter) reserve guard, held him defensively underneath the basket. The 7-4 Sampson took a swing at Sichting, then chased him, landing a second punch before Bill Walton of the Celtics tackled Sampson.

By then, all the players were involved in the melee. Olajuwon and Dennis Johnson also exchanged punches, with Johnson receiving a severe cut near his left eye.

Sampson could not be restrained until Fitch and a teammate, Robert Reid, held him down for several moments. Sampson was called for a flagrant foul and ejected by referees Jack Madden and Hugh Evans; Sichting remained in the game.

When order was restored, and Sampson had left the floor after exchanging a few more words with Evans, Sichting missed the free throw he was awarded for the technical and the score remained 34-32, in favor of the Rockets.

Sampson said afterward he was "really sorry this happened. The NBA is not that type of league. I was very emotional during the game, and I will continue to be emotional for the rest of the series."

Olajuwon was moved to center. He had scored two successive baskets before the altercation to put his team ahead, and he scored four more points during a 7-0 run that gave Houston a 41-33 lead. He also began to dominate the rebounding, grabbing seven that period. And he began blocking shots with abandon, swatting away four before intermission.

"When Sampson went out," Jones said, "we lost our intensity and the Rockets gained more."

The Rockets built a 54-41 lead. It was 58-47 by intermission, and 86-85 after three periods.

Besides Olajuwon, the Rockets received excellent performances from Mitchell Wiggins and Reid.

Wiggins entered with 5 minutes 58 seconds left in the opening period after Lloyd, who was 1 for 6, missed his first two shots and committed a turnover. Wiggins made his first shot and finished with 16 points, getting 14 in in the first half, and a surprising seven rebounds.

Reid scored only 13 points, but had 17 assists.

For the Celtics, it was an unusual exhibition. Larry Bird and Kevin McHale scored 14 of the team's 26 points in the first quarter, but managed only four points in the second: Bird's three-point shot and McHale's free throw. McHale finished with 33 points, but Bird only 17. He got four in the second half, when he did not score a basket. Robert Parish had 4 points and 3 rebounds.

"We lost our composure," Bird said.

Craig Hartley-Post/Reuters

Ralph Sampson of the Rockets drew back to hit Dennis Johnson as another Celtic, Bill Walton, hung onto him.

David Boe/Reuters

Kathy Orsmby (113) was among the leaders in her race before jogging off the track and jumping from a bridge.

U.S. Track Star Attempts Suicide

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

INDIANAPOLIS — Kathy Ormsby, the North Carolina State distance runner who set the U.S. collegiate record in the women's 10,000 meters this year, was in serious condition with a spinal injury Thursday after attempting a suicide jump off a 40-foot (12-meter) bridge.

Ormsby, 21, a junior from Rockingham, North Carolina, leaped from the bridge Wednesday night after dropping out of the 10,000-meter final at the NCAA Outdoor Track and Field Championships.

She was being treated in the surgical intensive care unit at Wishard Memorial Hospital. A statement from her parents, Dale and Sallie Ormsby, issued through the hospital, said their daughter suffered "spinal cord damage and chest injuries."

The statement added: "We are unsure at the present time if the damage is permanent."

According to Captain Larry D. Propst of the university police department, "A doctor who treated her said she told him, 'I jumped.' "

Lieutenant Doug Cox of the university police said that "what we know is she dropped out of the race at the 6,500-meter point.

"She was discovered by her coach, Rollie Geiger, and she did say to him at that time that she did jump off the bridge," Cox said. "I don't know how anybody could have fallen off without climbing up on the top, which is about 3½ feet to 4 feet high.

"There is no physical evidence to indicate that anything else happened," he said.

According to a statement by meet officials, Ormsby ran off the track, climbed a low fence and ran across a softball field. The bridge, over the White River, is about two blocks from Indiana University Track Stadium. According to a police report, she landed in weeds 20 feet from the water.

A source close to the team said that Ormsby "is a shy girl, an introvert. She seemed to put pressure on herself that she had to run fast every race. She apparently felt she had to win the NCAA race. She was hanging in with the leaders, but I guess she felt she couldn't win, and she couldn't handle it."

A stadium official, who asked not to be identified, said that Geiger "went looking for Ormsby after approximately 10 minutes. He thought she was crying. He was worried.

"He then decided to go by the river. And there she was. She had jumped on to a floodplain."

Ormsby, a premed major on the academic dean's list at North Carolina State, had said she wanted to become a medical missionary. *(AP, NYT)*

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Dodgers 1, Astros 0: In Los Angeles, Rick Honeycutt held Houston to two hits over eight innings and Steve Sax tripled and scored on Ken Landreaux's sacrifice fly in the sixth. The Dodgers, who lost 7-of-9 games on a just-completed road swing, have won 14 of their last 18 at home.

Mets 7, Pirates 0: In Pittsburgh, Bob Ojeda pitched a five-hitter and George Foster and Kevin Mitchell each drove in two runs for New York.

Phillies 7, Expos 3: In Montreal, Darren Daulton hit a three-run homer during a five-run first inning that gave Montreal its fifth straight loss; the Phillies have won ninth of their last 10.

Cardinals 4, Cubs 3: In St. Louis, Bob Forsch tied Hall of Famer Dizzy Dean for fifth place on the Cardinals' all-time victory list, at 134, and Ozzie Smith drove in two runs against Chicago.

Brewers 9, Red Sox 5: In the American League, in Milwaukee, rookie Dale Sveum, who was hitting .388 tear in 21 games since being recalled from the minors, drove a three-run triple over the head of right fielder Dwight Evans during a four-run third inning that beat Boston. Wade Boggs of the Red Sox went 3-for-4 to raise his major league-leading batting average to .400.

Orioles 7, Mariners 1: In Baltimore, Lee Lacy drove in two runs to help beat Seattle.

White Sox 9, A's 5: In Chicago, Harold Baines drove in four runs against Oakland to help end a three-game losing streak.

Royals 8, Twins 2: In Kansas City, Missouri, George Brett homered and got four RBI against Minnesota.

Braves Get 3 Out; Garvey's First Ejection Makes 4

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Steve Garvey, after a mere 17-plus years in the major leagues, was ejected from a game for the first time Thursday night — for protesting the third out of a triple play the Atlanta Braves turned in during their 4-2 victory over the San Diego Padres.

Plate umpire Charlie Williams made the call, then ejected Garvey.

"I just said in general, 'We've got to bear down,' " Garvey said. "It's unbelievable. I didn't say anything. I just showed him where" teammate Bip Roberts' hand hit the plate.

"I've been playing ball for 30 years and I've never been thrown out of a game," Garvey added. "I've never cussed a umpire."

The triple play took place in the third inning. Roberts opened with a single and went to third on Tony Gwynn's single to center. Then Kevin McReynolds hit a ground ball to pitcher Zane Smith.

Smith's throw to Glenn Hubbard forced Gwynn at second. Hubbard's throw to Bob Horner at first doubled up McReynolds and when Roberts tried to score, he was thrown out, Horner to Ozzie Virgil. When Garvey argued, Williams ejected.

"He came up there and he's arguing about the play," Williams said. "I told him to get out of there, then he starts drawing his pictures and showing me up, marking the spot where he thought he touched the plate."

"The skid mark was there to show Bip had his hand on the plate," said Padre manager Steve Boros. "We could see it. Everybody saw it but Charlie Williams."

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SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Thursday's Major League Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Seattle	000 000 100—1	7 0
Baltimore	002 150 01x—9	11 1

Langston, Hulsmann (5), Best (6), Young (8) and Yeager; Davis, Snell and Dempsey. W—Davis, 5-4. L—Langston, 4-5. HRs—Baltimore, Young (3). Seattle, Phelps (8).

Oakland	000 005 005—5	11 2
Chicago	220 005 00x—9	13 0

Haas, Stewart (4), Leiper (6) and Bathe; Allen, James (9) and Skinner. W—Allen, 2-0. L—Haas, 7-2. HR—Chicago, Walker (6).

Boston	000 101 012—5	8 2
Milwaukee	004 100 02x—7	6 1

Sellers, Lollar (7) and Gedman; Wegman, Plesac (8), Clear (8) and Cerone. W—Wegman, 1-5. L—Sellers, 0-1. Sv—Clear (4). HRs—Boston, Gedman (4), Evans (5). Milwaukee, Deer (10).

Minnesota	020 000 000—2	7 2
Kansas City	302 201 00x—8	12 0

Smithson, Jackson (3), Butcher (7) and Reed, Laudner (8); Gubicza, Bankhead (2), Black (8) and Sundberg. W—Bankhead, 2-0. L—Smithson, 5-5. HR—Kansas City, Brett (8).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

New York	020 500 000—7	10 1
Pittsburgh	000 000 000—0	5 1

Ojeda and Carter, Hearn (8); Kipper, Guante (7), Clements (9) and Pena. W—Ojeda, 7-2. L—Kipper, 1-5. HR—New York, Foster (10).

Philadelphia	000 020 006—7	10 0
Montreal	000 120 000—3	6 0

Hudson, Carman (7), Teluvie (8) and Doutan; Tibbs, Schatzeder (5), Roberge (8) and Bilardello. W—Hudson, 4-3. L—Tibbs, 3-2. HRs—Philadelphia, Daulton (8), Wilson (5). Montreal, Schatzeder (1).

Chicago	000 000 020—2	5 1
St.Louis	000 200 20x—4	5 2

Keough, Fontenot (5), Frazier (7), Smith (8) and Davis; Forsch, Dayley (8), Worrell (8) and Lavalliere. W—Forsch, 5-3. L—Keough, 2-2. Sv—Worrell (9).

Atlanta	021 000 010—4	8 0
San Diego	100 000 003—4	7 0

Smith, Garber (7) and Virgil; Dravecky, McCullers (6), Walter (9) and Bochy. W—Smith, 5-5. L—Dravecky, 5-5. Sv—Garber (4). HR—San Diego, Martinez (5).

Houston	000 000 000—0	2 0
Los Angeles	000 001 00x—1	3 1

Hernandez, Lopez (6), Kerfeld (8) and Bailey; Honeycutt, Howell (9) and Scioscia. W—Honeycutt, 3-3. L—Hernandez, 0-1. Sv—Howell (3).

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	36	16	.692	—
New York	32	20	.615	4
Baltimore	30	20	.600	5
Milwaukee	26	25	.510	9½
Detroit	24	25	.490	10½
Toronto	25	28	.472	11½
Cleveland	24	27	.471	11½
West Division				
Texas	27	24	.529	—
Kansas City	27	25	.519	½
California	26	26	.500	1½
Oakland	25	29	.463	3½
Chicago	23	31	.392	7
Minnesota	20	33	.377	8
Seattle	20	33	.377	8

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	34	14	.708	—
Montreal	26	23	.531	8½
Philadelphia	24	25	.490	10½
St. Louis	21	28	.429	13½
Pittsburgh	20	27	.426	13½
Chicago	21	29	.420	14
West Division				
Houston	29	22	.569	—
San Francisco	28	23	.549	1
Atlanta	27	25	.519	2½
San Diego	25	27	.481	4½
Los Angeles	25	29	.463	5½
Cincinnati	20	28	.417	7½

Transition

BASEBALL

American League

CALIFORNIA—Optioned Urbano Lugo, pitcher, to Edmonton, Pacific Coast League.

CHICAGO—Fired Dave Dombrowski, vice president of baseball operations.

CLEVELAND—Named Rick Minch director of public relations.

DETROIT—Signed Phil Clark, catcher, and Dominic Austin, shortstop.

KANSAS CITY —Signed Anthony Clements, Robert Walkovs and Peter Caselta, shortstops; Darryl Robinson, third baseman, Tom Gordon, Mike Tresemer, Ben Lee, James Hibbard, Dennis Moeller, Tim Odom, George Jones, Michael Butcher, James Willis and Charles Mount, pitchers; Nathan Oglesbee and John Joslyn, first baseman; Tim Gott, catcher, and Antoine Pickett, outfielder.

MILWAUKEE—Placed Paul Molitor, outfielder-third baseman, on the 15-day disabled list. Activated Mike Felder, outfielder.

TEXAS—Signed Roger Pavlik, pitcher; Ronald Jackson and Joe Pearn, catchers; Mike Scanlin, outfielder; Wayne Rosenthal and Freddie Samson, pitchers, and Gary Lona, shortstop. Assigned Samson to Sarasota, Gulf Coast League; Lona and Scanlin to Daytona Beach, Florida State League, and Jackson to Salem, Carolina League. Signed Tom Brennan, pitcher, to a free-agent contract with Oklahoma City, American Association.

National League

CHICAGO—Signed James Bullinger, shortstop; Steven Hill, second baseman; William Kazmierczak and Ray Mullins, pitchers; Martin Rivera, third baseman, and Harry Shelton, outfielder.

HOUSTON—Named Matt Stennett, outfielder, and assigned him to Auburn, New York-Penn League.

L.A. DODGERS—Released Cesar Cedeno, outfielder. Recalled Carlos Diaz, pitcher, from Albuquerque, Pacific Coast League.

MONTREAL—Placed Andre Dawson, outfielder, on the 15-day disabled list. Purchased Casey Candaele, infielder, from Indianapolis, American Association.

PHILADELPHIA—Signed Glen Anderson and Charles McElroy, pitchers; Martin Foley and Kenneth Jarner, shortstops; Keith Greene and Steven Ochoa, outfielders; Dan Parker, second baseman, and Jeffrey Stark, outfielder.

SAN DIEGO—Activated Bip Roberts, second baseman. Sent Mark Wasinger, third baseman, to Las Vegas, Pacific Coast League.

SAN FRANCISCO—Placed Will Clark, first baseman, and Roger Mason, pitcher, on the 15-day disabled list. Placed Dan Gladden, outfielder, on the 21-day disabled list. Called up Terry Mulholland, pitcher; Rick Lancellotti, first baseman-outfielder, and Chris Jones, outfielder, from Phoenix, Pacific Coast League.

BASKETBALL

Continental Basketball Association

FLORIDA—Bobby Bowman, coach, resigned.

FOOTBALL

National Football League

HOUSTON—Named Chip Namias director of public relations.

SAN FRANCISCO—Released Dwight Hicks, defensive back. Signed Dana McLemore, defensive back.

HOCKEY

National Hockey League

DETROIT—Signed Phil DeGeatano, defenseman, to a one-year contract.

WINNIPEG—Signed Fredrik Olausson, defenseman, to a multiyear contract.

SOCCER

Major Indoor Soccer League

BALTIMORE—Signed Kenny Cooper, coach, to a five-year contract. Named Don Counce general manager.

COLLEGE

EAST TENNESSEE STATE—George F. Sosser, athletic director, resigned to accept the same position at Coastal Carolina. Les Robinson becomes interim athletic director on June 15.

KENTUCKY STATE—Named Paul Peck basketball coach and William athletic director.

Basketball

NBA Championship

THURSDAY'S RESULT
Game 5 (in Houston)

Boston	28	19	18	31—96
Houston	36	32	26	25—111

BOSTON

	min	fg	ft	r	a	pf	pts
Bird	43	6-13	4-4	7	4	3	17
McHale	44	12-23	9-10	5	1	3	33
Parish	22	1-5	2-2	3	1	0	4
Ainge	33	4-9	6-7	4	5	3	14
Johnson	39	5-12	2-3	5	4	5	13
Walton	28	2-8	2-2	6	0	5	6
Sichting	16	2-4	0-1	2	3	1	4
Kite	6	0-0	0-0	0	0	1	0
Thirdkill	3	0-2	1-2	0	0	0	1
Vincent	3	2-5	0-0	2	0	1	4
Carlisle	3	0-0	0-0	0	2	0	0
Team							
Totals	240	34-84	22-31	37	20	22	96

HOUSTON

	min	fg	ft	r	a	pf	pts
McCray	48	7-12	3-4	8	3	3	17
Olajuwon	47	13-25	6-9	14	3	3	32
Sampson	14	5-7	2-2	3	0	2	12
Lloyd	18	1-6	0-0	3	3	3	2
Reid	41	6-15	1-1	6	17	4	13
Wiggins	26	8-16	0-1	7	1	2	16
Petersen	33	3-12	0-0	12	1	5	6
Leavell	9	3-5	0-0	1	4	1	7
Harris	1	0-0	0-0	0	0	0	0
Walters	1	0-2	0-0	2	0	0	4
Ehlo	1	1-1	0-1	0	0	0	2
McDowell	1	0-0	0-0	0	0	0	0
Team							
Totals	240	49-101	12-18	56	32	23	111

Three-point goals: Bird, Leavell.
Fouled out: None.
Rebounds: Boston 48 (McHale 8), Houston 64 (Olajuwon 14).

CHAMPIONSHIP SCHEDULE
(Best-of-Seven)

Boston 112, Houston 100
Boston 117, Houston 95
Houston 106, Boston 104
Boston 106, Houston 103
Houston 111, Boston 96
June 8: Houston at Boston
x-June 11: Houston at Boston
(x-If Necessary)

Tennis

French Open

MEN'S SINGLES
Semifinals
(At Paris)

Ivan Lendl (1), Czechoslovakia, def. Johan Kriek, (13), U.S., 6-2, 6-1, 6-0

Mikael Pernfors, Sweden, def. Henri Leconte (8), France, 2-6, 7-5, 7-6 (7-4), 6-3

MIXED DOUBLES
Semifinals

Ros Fairbanks, South Africa-Mark Edmondson, Australia, def. Beth Herr, U.S.-Jorge Lozano, Mexico, 4-6, 7-5, 6-3

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SPORTS

Brazil Overcomes Algeria, 1-0

Hungary Nets Fastest Goal of Tournament, Defeats Canada

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

GUADALAJARA, Mexico — Brazil became the first team to qualify for the second round of the World Cup of soccer finals when it beat Algeria, 1-0, Friday despite some brilliant goalkeeping by Nacereddine Drid.

In Irapuato, Hungary scored the fastest goal of the tournament and Canada had the first man sent off in a Group C game that the European team never dominated but still won, 2-0.

The Brazilians won with a soft goal in the 67th minute.

A cross by winger Muller did not appear threatening until Mahmoud Guendouz sliced it across his own area. Fellow defender Abdellah Medjadi left the ball to run out of play, unaware of Careca behind him, and the Brazilian forward had the simple task of pushing the ball home from close range.

The South Americans dominated the game except for a 20-minute period at the beginning of the second half when Algeria threatened a shock similar to their 2-1 victory over West Germany in the 1982 finals.

Winger Salah Assad had a shot cleared off the line and midfielder Lakhdar Belloumi, recalled to the side to add more zest, had his shot from close in hit the body of Brazilian goalkeeper Carlos Roberto Galao and rebounded to safety.

But the game ended with Brazil dominant and had it not been for the athletic Drid Brazil would have scored many more goals.

Hungary, with its fast goal, expunged its own name from the record book as the team to have conceded the quickest goal of the finals; it gave away the first of six against the Soviet Union in one minute 56 seconds.

But Marton Esterhazy scored after 110 seconds, before the Canadian defense had time to settle. Lazos Detari swung a swirling cross to Jozsef Kiprich on the right and the ball was played in for Esterhazy to squeeze a shot inside Tino Lettieri's left-hand post.

Detari's goal, in the 76th minute, clinched Hungary's victory although it was far from convincing against a Canadian side appearing in the finals for the first time and which belied its status as rank outsider.

Unhappily for Canada it gained the dubious distinction of being the first country to have a player sent off in a World Cup finals in Mexico —not a single player was dismissed in 1970 — when substitute Michael Sweeney received a second yellow card four minutes from the end.

Sweeney earned a yellow card in the 52nd minute when he cut down Kiprich, and Syrian referee Djamal al Sharif had little choice but to send him off in the 86th when Sweeney grabbed the shirt of Gyorgy Bognar to prevent the striker from racing away upfield.

The Hungarian team chief, Gyorgy Mezey, said: "The match was very tense and I feel 30 years older."

Asked why his team did not continue to push forward after their opening goal, he replied: "Because one goal was enough to win the match."

"The team played well since they won the match. We came out here to win this game, we won it, and that is all that matters," Mezey added.

Canadian coach Tony Waiters said: "The worst moments were obviously the first two minutes of the game when the Hungarians scored their first goal which gave them the encouragement they needed."

On Thursday, South Korea earned its first point in the World Cup of soccer finals on Thursday when it came from behind to draw, 1-1, with Bulgaria in a Group A match, which was played in a torrential rain in Mexico City.

Bulgaria exposed the South Korean defense early on as Plamen Getov exploited an error by goalie Oh Yun-kyo to open the score in the 11th minute.

Playing conditions became very difficult in the early stages of the second half with players slipping and sliding and passes going astray, South Korea continued to push forward and scored in the 68th minute when Kim Jong-boo hooked the ball into the net from close range.

Bulgarian coach Ivan Vutsov admitted his team faces a tough task to qualify for the second round. Bulgaria needs at least one point, possibly two from its final match, against Argentina, the 1978 champion, to qualify for the last 16.

"One point might mean we are able to move on," Vutsov said. "We are prepared to do the best we can."

South Korean coach, Kim Jung-Nam, said his team had kept alive its faint hopes of making the second round but would need to beat defending champion Italy.

"We'll do everything we are capable of to ensure we come out of our third game as winners," Kim said. "In today's match, our players were able to show what they were capable of, they maintained a good balance between attack and defense and used their speed."

Kim said that the rain had not aided his team. "I think we can say both teams were faced with considerable difficulties." *(AP, Reuters)*

The Associated Press/Thomas Kienzle

South Korea's goalie, Oh Yun-kyo, punches away Bulgarian header with a little help from teammate Kim Jong-boo.

FIFA Chief Defends Officiating

Cavan Admits Referees' Errors, Blows Whistle on Coaches

The Associated Press

MEXICO CITY — Coaches who publicly criticize the standard of officiating at the 1986 World Cup are out of line, according to the top FIFA authority on soccer referees.

But Harry Cavan, chairman of referees committee of FIFA, the world governing body of soccer, admitted that mistakes are made in the heat of games.

"I find it hard to understand how intelligent, experienced soccer people should try to victimize referees for making what I believe are honest decisions," he said in an interview this week.

"If a coach has an observation to make about the ref, he should not make it public. Sure, mistakes are made, but referees like everyone else have good days and bad days."

With a week of the month-long, 52-match World Cup completed, the complaint of unfair refereeing is again an issue at the tournament.

At postmatch news conferences, coaches have assailed referees for decisions that have cost their teams vital points, while headlines in Mexican newspapers have placed some referees in the spotlight for controversial decisions.

When Australian referee Chris Bambridge disallowed a goal by Spain's Miguel González against Brazil, television replays showed the ball hitting the crossbar and bouncing down inside the goal line.

Brazil won the game, 1-0, and newspapers said the following day that Spain had been robbed of at least a tie.

"The referee does not have five or 10 television replays to refer to," Cavan said. "By and large, evidence shows that in a great majority of cases, decisions are correct."

On Wednesday, the lambasting of referees intensified after the games between Iraq and Paraguay, and Uruguay and West Germany.

"The referee in our match was clearly favoring Germany," Uruguayan coach Omar Borras said. "He waved play on when they attacked my players. I am worried about the referees' performances in general at this World Cup."

Two Uruguayans were shown yellow caution cards for rough play, but German players were not cautioned.

Iraq's coach, Evaristo Macedo, was less scathing but equally emphatic about referee Edwin Picon Ackong of Mauritius, who blew the whistle for halftime just as Iraq scored off a corner kick.

The disallowed goal would have tied the game, 1-1.

"The referee did things that hurt us, like when he finished the first half when we were in a good position," Macedo said.

Cavan, who is also a senior vice president of FIFA, admitted that some referees, like Bambridge and Picon, lacked experience in major international matches.

"There is an argument that says if one country has three or four of the world's best referees, we should use them all at the World Cup, instead of others. But FIFA has 158 member nations who determine the rules and regulations."

All 36 referees at the World Cup took a two-day instruction course to ensure consistency, Cavan said.

Cavan said his committee would be assessing the performances of all 36 referees in the first round and that those showing a lack of consistency would not work any more games.

■ **Refs told to protect stars**

World Cup referees are under strict orders to protect the game's stars from violent or cynical fouls, Cavan told Reuters earlier in the tournament.

"Referees will take firm measures in this cup. We will not permit stars being stopped from playing," he said.

But Cavan said that the biggest problem was getting referees to interpret Rule 12 on violence consistently.

"There is nothing more irritating for players than to have exactly the same foul lead to a caution in one game, and yet be ignored in another," he said.

The Associated Press

Argentina's Diego Maradona has been a target of opposition fouls. In a match against South Korea, Spanish referee Victoriano Sanchez showed the yellow caution card to Huh Jung-Moo after the South Korean brought down Maradona.

Some Lesser Lights Shining Among the Superstars

International Herald Tribune

MEXICO CITY — The first phase of a long dual in the sun usually creates one unsung image, here today and gone tomorrow, to treasure.

Well, as nothing is constant here, as it chooses to deliver thunderclaps on Mexico City while blistering the World Cup players elsewhere, let's go for two of the little men.

Up in Monterrey, where the action takes place in more than 100 degrees fahrenheit (37.8 degrees centigrade), my man of the week is a Moroccan.

Bouderbala — or to give his full name El Idrissi Abdelaziz Bouderbala — was a name and a source of rumor to me before this World Cup, and little else.

He is one of Morocco's soccer mercenaries, a 25-year-old goalscorer with Sion in Switzerland. "Watch Bouderbala's silky skills," an Argentine admirer had suggested. "And watch every minute. The guy's knee is so bad he's got maybe 20 more games and that's it."

In this business you learn, especially during pre-World Cup banter, to cock half a deaf ear and keep your eyes open.

Sure enough the dark little Bouderbala wore a support on his left knee, which spelled serious infirmity there. And for 15 minutes in Monterrey against the vigorous Poles he looked slightly tender.

Then he suddenly burst forwards, and promptly had his good leg whipped from underneath him by an uncompromising man called Stefan Majewski.

Goodbye Bouderbala? Quite the opposite. The kick seemed to wind up the Moroccan and as the heat and humidity got to Poland's more famous stars such as Zbigniew Boniek we saw more and more of Bouderbala.

Oh, he was kicked again and again — four times at least — but that was when Poland caught him standing. Most often he drifted clear of tackles with the subtle shift of balance that made Stanley Matthews a knight and Garrincha a little king.

And though nothing came by way of a goal on the end of Bouderbala's persistent, flick-knife passes with his right foot, there are still some of us around who see the game not purely in terms of goals scored.

You want great goals, you got a few last week. Rats beating Bats was one not to forget.

It came during the deadlock in the Soviet Union-France match in León on Thursday. A goal borrowed an ice hockey technique; the ball was sent back to the "point" some 27 yards (25 meters) from goal and Vasily Rat's shot scorched through the thin air at such a velocity the French goalie Joel Bats might just have seen a blur as it entered the top left of his net.

Not bad for a Dynamo Kiev midfielder who came into the World Cup squad three weeks ago when his club manager was suddenly made national selector.

Also not at all bad was the French reply. Luis Fernandez has his critics in Paris; they point out that he was born in Spain and is more of a Spanish bull than a French artist.

Possibly they were as pleased as surprised when Alain Giresse lobbed a neat ball over the Soviet defense and Fernandez, with one touch for control and one to strike, scored the equalizer in a 1-1 draw.

Michel Platini? He was easing his way along. He curled one free-kick towards the Soviet net and misjudged by six inches from 30 yards. Tut, tut. But there are three weeks to go (assuming the French keep going) and the way Platini practices he will get the hang of altitude yet.

Two other familiar goalscorers, Preben Elkjaer and Diego Maradona are off the mark. Elkjaer anticipated a clever Michael Laudrup through ball, resisted a hard challenge from Scotland's Willie Miller, and drove in his 33d goal in 54 matches for Denmark.

If there is a better left foot than his it belongs to Maradona. Against Italy on Thursday, Argentina's little captain hit a gem of a goal to neutralize another of those fortuitous penalties (a hand ball that looked completely accidental) that help Italy in hard times.

Maradona's equalizer 30 minutes later combined instinct, touch and complete concentration under pressure. Jorge Valdano fed Maradona a through ball resembling a chip in golf. Maradona read the spin to a tee, watched the ball over his shoulder, allowed it one bounce and hooked it with his left foot across goalkeeper Giovanni Galli and inside the far post.

But we're talking big shots, and I promised "lesser" men. Okay, one more goal, the best in my view.

It came against Argentina and carried the label Park Chang-sun. He wears No. 10, which Maradona and most of the world's best covet, and though he came with a reputation it was of a 32-year-old cool, steadying midfielder.

He also takes South Korea's penalty kicks, and we could see why. Suddenly, as Argentina was coasting with a 3-0 lead, Chang-sun let fly a right foot shot from well outside the penalty area, so perfectly timed and aimed it went over Nery Pumpido's head into goal.

Chang-sun's stark disbelief gave way to uncharacteristic elation. No South Korean had scored at the World Cup final before.

Indeed, the only other time South Korea qualified to represent the Asian continent of 2.9 billion people, in 1954, its goalie suffered under a 16-0 two-game deficit.

The naïveté in front of Oh Yun-kyo held fears of something similar at this World Cup. Early in the game with Argentina he held little, and during Thursday's torrential downpour Yun-kyo made a dreadful error on a clearance to give Bulgaria an early lead.

But as the rain, the hail, the thunder and lightning continued, the South Koreans splashed about more determinedly than Bulgars in the sloppy field. Park Chang-sun, once again, almost tied the game but hit a post. Then, in 69th minute, Kim Joo-sung controlled the ball on his chest, kept his feet while all around players were losing theirs, and scored from 12 yards.

The bored Bulgarians then mounted charge after charge to try to win back the game. All but one South Korean panicked: goalie Yun-kyo, as in the first match, produced a second half of courage and absolute determination.

He flung himself through puddles, at onrushing boots, making up for sloppy back-passes and thrusting away hard shots.

I'd like to go just on second halves, to when an unforgettably aroused goalkeeper decided his country had taken all the blows he would allow, and name Oh Yun-kyo man of the week.

For one thing it gives me the opportunity to let you know he normally earns his keep with one of the six super-league clubs that turned professional in 1984. Its name, Yukong Elephants.

The Associated Press

Italy's Gaetano Scirea arrives too late to stop Diego Maradona from scoring and giving Argentina a 1-1 draw.

ROB HUGHES

Rummenigge Rejects Role As Substitute

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

QUERETARO, Mexico — Karl-Heinz Rummenigge, the injury-plagued captain of West Germany, wants his role as a late substitute in Wednesday's 1-1 draw with Uruguay to be his last.

Rummenigge, still recovering from a tendon injury behind his right knee, said at his team's headquarters that he no longer wanted to play a walk-on role for his team.

"I do not want to play this role again," he said. "If I am not 100 percent fit I would prefer not to play against Scotland on Sunday. I am fed up with the fact that I can only play in emergencies for the last 20 minutes or so."

□

Hungary's coach, Gyorgy Mezey, is living up to his reputation as one of the most literate and colorful team spokesmen on the World Cup circuit.

After putting his dispirited team through a tough 90-minute training session, Mezey said in León that he had to handle his players very delicately following their 6-0 humiliation against the Soviet Union.

"It was a situation in which you had to be very gentle," Mezey said. "It was like going home and finding somebody in bed with your faithful wife."

□

The World Cup brought some calm to the city of Gijon, Spain.

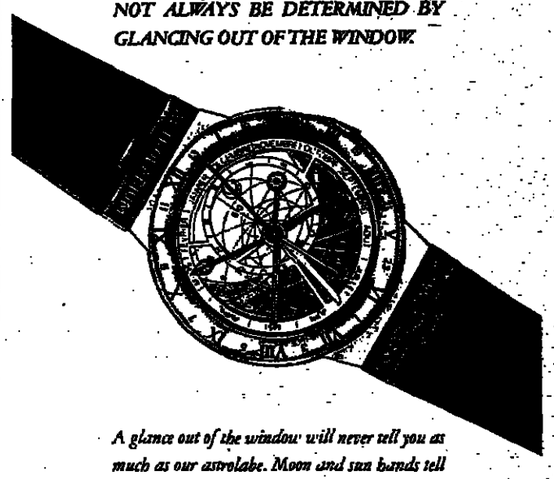
Several hundred shipyard workers had been battling with police for two hours Thursday night.

Shortly before the start of the game between Italy and Argentina, the workers arranged a cease-fire with the police so they could watch the game on television, authorities said. There were no reports of violence after the game ended.

(AP, UPI, Reuters)

WORLD CUP NOTES

THE POSITION OF THE MOON CANNOT ALWAYS BE DETERMINED BY GLANCING OUT OF THE WINDOW.



A glance out of the window will never tell you as much as our astrolabe. Moon and sun hands tell you where these celestial bodies are, whenever you want to know. For example, the reading for direction and height of the moon can be easily obtained from the astrolabe. Or all relevant facts on its position in relation to the sun, the waxing and waning phases, the periods of full and new moon. AND as our astrolabe is not afraid of water it is ideally suited to providing water-related forecasts, such as advance information on high and low tides, or prior knowledge of the fateful solunar cycles that have such a significant influence on the biting of noble fishes. THE astrolabe costs about US $ 20'000.– or more if the movement is hand engraved with an 18 carat gold rotor and visible thru the sapphire back. It takes about four months of a watchmaker's time until celestial bodies begin to turn on the astrolabe's planisphere. Adjustment – even if the astrolabe has not been worn for months – is quick and simple, by means of a single crown. TO learn more about the 30 astonishing functions of the astrolabe visit the Watch Museum in Wuppertal, Germany, the Time Museum in Rockford, Illinois, or a leading watch dealer with a vision beyond hours and minutes.

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SPORTS BRIEFS

Liverpool Will Sell Rush to Juventus

LIVERPOOL (AFP) — The Liverpool soccer club has agreed to sell Ian Rush, the Welsh international, to the Italian club Juventus for a British record fee of £3.2 million ($2.1 million). But Rush, 24, still had to approve the deal.

He said Friday that "I have got to tell Juventus by Monday. If I don't fly out to Turin on Monday, it means I won't be signing."

Even if he does he still may play on loan with Liverpool next season because of a Italian quota imposed on foreign players. Juventus already has two foreigners — Michel Platini of France and Michael Laudrup of Denmark — but might want Rush to sign an option to join the team in 1987, when Platini's contract expires.

Haas, Sieckmann Lead in U.S. Golf

HARRISON, New York (NYT) — Jay Haas, with five victories on the PGA Tour but none in the last 3½ years, and Tom Sieckmann, with no tour victories but a few triumphs in past years on the Asian tour, tied for the lead Thursday in the first round of the Westchester Classic.

They shot six-under-par 65 and had a two-shot lead over Bill Israelson, a tour rookie, in the tuneup for the U.S. Open the following week.

Ferdinand Favored in Belmont Stakes

NEW YORK (NYT) — Ferdinand, who won the Kentucky Derby and was second to Snow Chief in the Preakness Stakes, was made the 9-to-5 early favorite Thursday for the Belmont Stakes after drawing post 7.

Ten 3-year-olds were entered for the race Saturday. Mogambo was the second choice at 4-1 from post 4, with Rampage at 9-2 from post 10 and Danzig Connection at 6-1 from post 8. Johns Treasure was at 6-1, Personal Flag at 10-1, Fobby Forbes at 15-1, Parade Marshal at 20-1 and Bordeaux Bob and Imperious Spirit at 30-1.

For the Record

Two championship boxing belts won by the late heavyweight champion Joe Louis and a congressional medal awarded after his death in 1981 have been stolen from an office in Los Angeles, authorities said Friday. *(LAT)*

Bengt Gustafsson has turned down a contract with the Washington Capitals of the NHL, with whom he has played for seven years, to return to Sweden to play for Bofors of the Second Division. *(UPI)*

Portugal's Goalie, Bento, Is Injured; Danish Player Out

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MONTERREY, Mexico — Manuel Bento, Portugal's veteran captain and goalkeeper, fractured a bone in the lower part of his left leg during training Thursday and team doctors said he will be out for the rest of the World Cup.

The 37-year-old Benfica star suffered the fracture while playing as a forward during a training game with the rest of the Portuguese squad at the Universitario stadium, in preparation for Saturday's Group F match against Poland.

Bento, Portugal's most experienced player, was a vital steadying influence both on and off the field. "His experience made the defense confident," Portugal's manager, Jose Torres, said.

Polish coach Antoni Piechniczek also faced the prospect of losing a player to injury. Defender Dariusz Kubicki is out for 10 days with a twisted knee and likely to be replaced by Krzysztof Pawlak.

Denmark, too, has injury troubles. The team has been reduced to 21 players after an ankle-ligaments injury has finally ruled out midfielder Per Frimann.

The Anderlecht player will fly back to either Belgium of Denmark for an operation.

He was injured in Denmark's last warm-up game on their tour of Colombia. *(AP, Reuters, AFP)*

WORLD CUP SCOREBOARD

Group Standings

FIRST ROUND

GROUP A

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Argentina	1	0	1	3	4	2
Bulgaria	0	0	2	2	2	2
Italy	0	0	2	2	2	2
South Korea	0	1	1	1	2	4

June 10
Italy vs. South Korea
Bulgaria vs. Argentina

GROUP B

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Mexico	1	0	0	2	2	1
Paraguay	1	0	0	2	1	0
Belgium	0	1	0	0	1	2
Iraq	0	1	0	0	0	1

June 7
Mexico vs. Paraguay
June 8
Belgium vs. Iraq
June 11
Mexico vs. Iraq
Belgium vs. Paraguay

GROUP C

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Soviet Union	1	0	1	3	7	1
France	1	0	1	3	2	1
Hungary	1	1	0	2	2	6
Canada	0	2	0	0	0	3

June 9
France vs. Hungary
Canada vs. Soviet Union

GROUP D

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Brazil	2	0	0	4	2	0
North. Ireland	0	0	1	1	1	1
Spain	0	1	0	0	0	1
Algeria	0	1	1	1	1	2

June 7
Spain vs. Northern Ireland
June 12
Brazil vs. Northern Ireland
Spain vs. Algeria

GROUP E

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Denmark	1	0	0	2	1	0
West Germany	0	0	1	1	1	1
Uruguay	0	0	1	1	1	1
Scotland	0	1	0	0	0	1

June 8
West Germany vs. Scotland
Uruguay vs. Denmark
June 13
West Germany vs. Denmark
Uruguay vs. Scotland

GROUP F

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Portugal	1	0	0	2	1	0
Morocco	0	0	1	1	0	0
Poland	0	0	1	1	0	0
England	0	1	0	0	0	1

June 7
Poland vs. Portugal
June 11
Morocco vs. Portugal
Poland vs. England

Reuters-UPI

Russia's Vasily Rats
... scores against France

TV: June 7 and 8

SATURDAY, JUNE 7

Argentina: Mex. vs. Para., 3:00 P.M. (Ch. 11). Spain vs. N. Ire., 3:00 P.M. (ATC). Pol. vs. Port., 7:00 P.M. (Ch. 9).

Belgium: Mex. vs. Para., 8:00 P.M.; Spain vs. N. Ire., 10:00 P.M.; Pol. vs. Port., midnight (RTBF). Eng. vs. Mor., 7:30 P.M.; Mex. vs. Para., 7:45 P.M.; Spain vs. N. Ire., 10:00 P.M.; Mex. vs. Para., 11:35 P.M.; Pol. vs. Port., 11:45 P.M. (BRT).

Britain: Pol. vs. Port., 11:00 P.M. (BBC1).

Denmark: Spain vs. N. Ire., Pol. vs. Port., Mex. vs. Para., 10:00 P.M. (Denmarks Radio).

France: Mor. vs. Eng., 10:30 A.M.; Mex. vs. Para., 6:00 P.M. (TF1). Spain vs. N. Ire., 10:00 P.M.; Pol. vs. Port., 11:56 P.M. (Antenne 2).

Hong Kong: Braz. vs. Alg., 1:45 A.M.; Mor. vs. Eng., 5:45 A.M. (Jade). Hung. vs. Can., 1:45 A.M.; Mor. vs. Eng., 5:45 A.M. (Pearl).

Spain: Spain vs. N. Ire., 8:00 P.M. (Ch. 1). Pol. vs. Port., midnight (Ch. 2).

Switzerland: N. Ire. vs. Spain, Mex. vs. Para., 8:00 P.M. (TSR, TSI). Pol. vs. Port., midnight (DRS, TSI).

West Germany: Spain vs. N. Ire., Mex. vs. Para., 7:30 P.M.; Pol. vs. Port., 11:45 P.M. (ARD).

SUNDAY, JUNE 8

Argentina: W. Ger. vs. Scot., 3:00 P.M. (Ch. 13). Den. vs. Urug., 7:00 P.M. (Ch. 9).

Belgium: Belg. vs. Iraq, 8:00 P.M.; W. Ger. vs. Scot., 10:00 P.M.; Den. vs. Urug., midnight (RTBF). Pol. vs. Port., 7:00 P.M.; Belg. vs. Iraq, 7:45 P.M.; W. Ger. vs. Scot., 10:00 P.M.; Belg. vs. Iraq, 11:35 P.M.; Den. vs. Urug., 11:45 P.M. (BRT).

Britain: W. Ger. vs. Scot., 7:00 P.M. (BBC1).

Denmark: W. Ger. vs. Scot., 7:45 P.M.; Den. vs. Urug., 11:30 P.M. (Denmarks Radio).

France: Den. vs. Urug., midnight (TF1). Pol. vs. Port., 10:00 A.M.; Belg. vs. Iraq, 10:00 P.M.; W. Ger. vs. Scot., 7:57 P.M. (Antenne 2).

Hong Kong: Mex. vs. Para., 1:45 A.M.; Pol. vs. Port., 5:45 A.M. (Jade). Spain vs. N. Ire., 1:45 A.M.; Pol. vs. Port., 5:45 A.M. (Pearl).

Japan: Ita. vs. Arg., midnight (Ch. 1).

Spain: W. Ger. vs. Scot., 8:00 P.M. (Ch. 1). Den. vs. Urug., midnight (Ch. 2).

Switzerland: W. Ger. vs. Scot., Belg. vs. Iraq, 8:00 P.M.; Den. vs. Urug., midnight (DRS, TSI).

West Germany: W. Ger. vs. Scot., Belg. vs. Iraq, 7:30 P.M.; Den. vs. Urug., 11:45 P.M. (ZDF).

Aide Says Cuts Will Hurt U.S. Embassies

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The State Department's undersecretary of management says that proposed budget cuts could bring "revolutionary changes in traditional diplomatic practices," forcing the United States to close many of its consulates and embassies and reduce operations at those that remain.

The official, Ronald I. Spiers, said that this view was likely to become a reality if Congress persists in its determination to make deep cuts in President Ronald Reagan's $22.6-billion foreign affairs budget request for the next fiscal year.

The threatened cuts are causing concern in the department, and Secretary of State George P. Shultz said recently that he may have to "drop everything else" to rescue the funds. Otherwise, Mr. Shultz said, the result will be "a tragedy for U.S. foreign policy" that would create an international perception of "the United States withdrawing from the world."

In an interview, Mr. Spiers said that Mr. Shultz's assessment does not begin to describe the havoc the budget that Congress is contemplating — $17 billion to $18 billion — would cause in the conduct of U.S. foreign relations.

He noted that Mr. Shultz was talking primarily about whether the administration would have enough money to meet its worldwide foreign assistance commitments and to begin a long-range building program to make overseas diplomatic posts more secure from terrorist attacks.

These expenditures, amounting to $16 billion for foreign aid and $1.4 billion for embassy security, account for the largest share of the administration's fiscal 1987 request for foreign affairs.

Less obvious, but of equal concern to Mr. Spiers, is the effect that cuts would have on what he describes as "looking like nickel-and-dime stuff" that "tends to get lost" in the discussion about foreign aid and anti-terrorist protection.

This is the $1.5 billion that the administration seeks to pay the salaries and expenses of the State Department's personnel and programs. Mr. Spiers said that major cuts in those funds "would be so devastating that we would have to make revolutionary changes in traditional diplomatic practices."

Such changes, he said, "without question would have to involve some combination of wholesale closing of overseas posts, slashing our programs for language training, communications and computer modernization, freezing new hiring and entry into the Foreign Service and possibly even furloughing some of the personnel we already have."

Some members of Congress questioned whether such damage would be done, and suggested that the State Department was trying to raise a false warning to evade its share of the administration-supported drive for spending austerity.

State Department officials said privately that Mr. Shultz believes Congress is threatening the foreign affairs budget and other high-priority administration to force Mr. Reagan to agree to a tax increase.

But, Mr. Spiers said, these political considerations do not answer the question of whether the State Department would have enough money to do an adequate job of representing the United States diplomatically.

"Our only resource is our people, and 55 cents of every dollar that we spend goes to paying the salaries and travel duties of those people," he said.

Congress gave the State Department about $1.39 billion for these functions for the current fiscal year, after imposing the 4.3-percent cut mandated by the recent budget-balancing legislation.

For the next fiscal year, which starts Oct. 1, Congress seems intent on freezing the department's salaries and expenses at about the same amount.

But Mr. Spiers estimated that after adjustments are made for foreign currency exchange rate losses and a pay increase mandated by Congress, the department will be left with about $1.276 billion to pay for existing programs. That, he said, does not take into account plans for such projects as the opening of a consulate in Kiev in the Soviet Union.

When the costs of continuing and projected new programs are added, the department estimates it will be $176 million short of the funds that it needs to operate next year.

To accommodate the fiscal 1986 budget cuts ordered by Congress, the department moved to close seven consulates and cut back sharply on hiring, travel and purchases of equipment. To absorb another big shortfall in its funds, Mr. Spiers said, it will have to extend these practices "to the point where they do damage that will take years to repair."

The seven consulates now being closed include the one in Bremen, West Germany, which is one of the oldest outposts of U.S. diplomacy.

Chernobyl 'Serious' Toll Rises

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — The American doctor helping Soviet physicians treat victims of the Chernobyl nuclear accident said Friday that the number of cases diagnosed as serious had risen from 35 to 80.

Dr. Robert P. Gale said that he was reluctant to predict long-term effects of the accident, such as the number of people who might develop cancer.

He said that some 100,000 people evacuated from the area around the Chernobyl plant would undergo medical checks "for the rest of their lives."

Dr. Gale said that the United States had agreed to help monitor the status of those victims and that a U.S. team would arrive next month to consult with the Russians about the program.

The accident has claimed 26 lives since April 26, when an explosion occurred in the No. 4 reactor at the Chernobyl power plant.

South Yemen to Try Ex-Chief

Reuters

ADEN, South Yemen — Ali Nasser Mohammed, the president who was deposed after factional fighting in January, is to be tried in his absence for murder, President Haydar Abu Bakr Attas said at a rally Tuesday.

The Associated Press

Envoy Changes Address and Job

Yuri V. Dubinin, and his wife, Liana, arriving in Washington, where he was to take up his new post as Soviet ambassador. They were met by Richard Cookin, a State Department protocol official. The couple traveled by train from New York, where Mr. Dubinin had been the Soviet Union's chief delegate at the United Nations.

In West, Rising Concern Over Berlin Travel Curb

East German Passport Controls Seen As Attack on Allies' Rights in City

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Western diplomats are increasingly concerned that after a decade of tranquillity East Germany and its patron, the Soviet Union, once again are trying to expand Communist control over Berlin.

After nearly two weeks of wrangling over passport controls, East and West are at an impasse, with the United States, Britain and France resisting what they see as an East German effort to chip away at allied rights in the divided city.

At issue is the drive started by East Germany on May 26 to force diplomats, military personnel and dependents from NATO countries other than the United States, Britain and France to show their passports when crossing between West and East Berlin.

East Germany justified the action as a response to U.S. demands that East Germany curb the movement of Libyan diplomats from East Berlin into the West following the bombing on April 5 of a nightclub patronized by U.S. soldiers.

Widespread compliance with this demand would enable East Germany to argue that Western countries recognize the crossing points as an international border. This recognition would strengthen the Communist bloc's contention that East Berlin is the capital of East Germany.

The allied position is that Berlin is under the control of the four principal World War II victors and that East Germany has no authority there.

"The East Germans," one U.S. official said, "clearly are hoping that the resulting hardships will cause attrition in the West's solidarity."

"They think, the official said, "that if they continue to stonewall, they can make the allies blink first."

The official said the Western allies were determined to maintain opposition to the demand to demonstrate that "the old 'salami tactics' of cutting into allied rights a slice at a time won't succeed."

U.S. officials said Thursday that despite some scattered instances of compliance the governments of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization so far have tried to rebuff the maneuver by taking a circuitous route out of the city limits into East Germany and then re-entering Berlin through other East German border points.

But the officials acknowledged that East Germany's refusal to back down is making it difficult for the NATO countries to conduct their business in Berlin.

Some Western diplomats warned that a continued impasse could erode NATO unity and cause some governments to seek a compromise. These sources said that the situation is especially awkward for the government of Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany.

There are fears in Bonn that renewed East-West confrontation over Berlin could damage West Germany's policy of broadening ties with East Germany. Signs already have emerged that elements in the Bonn government are pressing Mr. Kohl to urge the allies toward flexibility.

The history of the dispute goes back to 1945, when the four wartime Allies divided Germany into four zones of occupation. Berlin, located inside the former Soviet zone, was given special status as being under four-power control and was similarly divided into four zones.

When the Russians created East Germany out of their zone, they sought to establish East Berlin as the capital of the new country. But that claim has never been recognized by the three Western allies. They have maintained their zones as an enclave 110 miles (about 180 kilometers) inside East Germany.

After 25 years of East German and Soviet attempts to force the allies out of the city, the Berlin situation lapsed into relative quiescence.

The East Germans initially tried to impose the passport requirement on all Western diplomats. But the United States, Britain and France announced May 28 that they would not comply with the policy and within hours East Germany backed away from the contention that allied diplomats were subject to the new rules.

Australia Starts to Investigate Reports Of Nazi War Criminals Settling There

The Associated Press

SYDNEY — A special investigator began an inquiry Friday into allegations that Nazi war criminals settled in Australia after World War II.

The government investigation is headed by a retired deputy secretary in the attorney general's department, Andrew Menzies, who was appointed Thursday by the special minister of state, Mick Young.

Mr. Menzies "is looking at whatever material is in our possession as well as anything else that is presented to him," said a government source, who spoke on condition he not be identified. "He will also have access to United Nations documents."

Mr. Menzies, 67, has refused to accept media inquiries until he completes his investigation, which is expected to last about three months.

Government sources said that after reviewing government files and other information, he will decide whether to recommend a royal commission of inquiry on the subject.

Prime Minister Bob Hawke announced his intention earlier this week to hold the inquiry because of "growing concern" among government and opposition politicians over recent reports that Nazis moved to Australia after the war.

A Labor Party legislator, Gerry Hand, first raised the issue several weeks ago, saying he had obtained documents under the Australian Freedom of Information Act indicating that the British government asked Australia in 1948 to "go easy" on Nazi war criminals.

Last week, Senator Peter Baume of the Liberal Party said he obtained declassified documents under the freedom of information legislation indicating that the Australian government considered a request from the U.S. government to resettle Klaus Barbie, who is awaiting trial in France on charges of Nazi crimes.

In a telephone interview Thursday, Mr. Baume read portions of what he said were the documents he had obtained, and said, "There's enough there to make me very worried."

He quoted from a Foreign Ministry memorandum that he said referred to a 1952 U.S. request on behalf of Barbie.

The Australian Council of Jewry estimates that 150 war criminals and collaborators were among the 700,000 displaced Europeans who resettled in Australia after World War II. There are 300,000 Jews in Australia.

Barbie, 72, is charged with heading the Gestapo in Lyon from 1942 to 1944 and is to be tried on charges of causing the deaths and deportation of thousands of people. He settled in Bolivia after the war, but was extradited to France in 1983.

Mr. Baume also said he was quoting from an internal Australian Foreign Ministry memo written in response to a letter purportedly sent to the Australian Embassy in Washington in 1983 by a U.S. Army colonel he identified as Donald T. Press.

He said that Colonel Press wrote to the embassy asking if Australia objected to papers in a U.S. Army file on Barbie being made public. The U.S. Army papers had asked about "procedures for entry into Australia" in 1952, Mr. Baume said.

Lagos Accuses Top Union Leaders Of Subversion, Tries to Stem Unrest

Reuters

LAGOS — Nigeria's military authorities, accusing trade union leaders of subversion, have taken action to end public protests over the reported killings of 20 students by police in northern Nigeria two weeks ago.

The government this week prevented the Nigerian Labor Congress, a union association, from holding meetings to protest the killings. Twenty or more labor officials, including the Labor Congress president, Alhaji Ali Chiroma, were arrested.

They were being questioned, and the government says it has information that the union officials and unnamed collaborators were involved in "activities aimed at undermining the security of the state."

On May 23, riot police broke up a demonstration at Ahmadu Bello University in the northern town of Zaria. The gathering was called to protest the disciplinary action taken against two student leaders for their part in an earlier demonstration.

News reports said that students had called the earlier rally because of what they said was a decline in educational facilities and to protest a new policy of banning visits by men students to the dormitories of women students.

The government has denied reports that 20 or more persons were killed in the May 23 shootings but has acknowledged that police shot four persons to death. As student unrest spread across the country since the incident in Zaria, many Nigerian universities and colleges closed.

Political analysts believe that in taking action against the labor organization, the government of Major General Ibrahim Babangida wants to show its strength and forestall the possibility of joint opposition from students and labor unions.

Since taking power in a coup nine months ago, General Babangida has maintained that his government is committed to upholding human rights. At the same time, however, it has shown that it is ready to meet perceived threats with strong action.

Ten military officers found guilty of plotting a takeover were executed in March, and government powers under the state security decree have been extended to allow detention of six months without trial.

The government has set up a panel to investigate the student unrest.

Soviet to Aid South Yemen

Reuters

MOSCOW — Yassin Said Noman, the new prime minister of South Yemen, left Moscow on Thursday after receiving a pledge of support from Prime Minister Nikolai I. Ryzhkov of the Soviet Union, Tass said.

Catholic Rights Activists Are Freed by Mugabe

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service

HARARE, Zimbabwe — Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has overruled a senior cabinet minister and ordered the release of two human rights activists.

Michael Auret, 49, chairman of the Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace, and Nicholas Ndebele, 32, the group's director, were freed after Mr. Auret's wife, Diana, phoned Mr. Mugabe to plead for their release. They were arrested Thursday afternoon. The group is Zimbabwe's foremost rights monitoring organization.

In ordering the release, Mr. Mugabe overturned an arrest order from his minister of home affairs, Enos Nkala.

It was the first time Mr. Mugabe had openly reversed the arrest of a public figure since Mr. Nkala launched a drive against government critics following Mr. Mugabe's re-election victory in July.

"Auret was a big fish," a diplomatic analyst said, "and a number of people in government were obviously appalled when they heard about his arrest. It seems like an individual minister got out of line and my guess is that things will cool off for awhile."

Until now, the commission, a lay arm of the Roman Catholic Church, Zimbabwe's largest denomination, was one of the few institutions involved in public dissent that had been allowed to function undisturbed by the government.

While it has maintained a cautious public stance, the commission has gone to court at times to seek the release of detainees when it believed they were being held illegally. In addition, Mr. Auret has spoken out strongly several times against alleged rights abuses.

Mr. Auret said the reason for his arrest was Mr. Nkala's belief that the commission had supplied information of allegations of police torture to Amnesty International, the London-based rights organization. Amnesty International published a report in November citing "persistent accounts of torture" of detainees by police, including beatings and electric shocks.

Mr. Nkala has called the report and a subsequent report by the Lawyers Committee for Human Rights in New York "lies."

Mr. Auret denied that he or Mr. Ndebele had provided information to Amnesty International. Richard Carver, the organization's spokesman on African affairs, confirmed Mr. Auret's statement.

U.S.-U.K. Treaty Still Is Before Senate Panel

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Senator Richard G. Lugar, a Republican of Indiana, said Friday that despite intense negotiations, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee still has not reached agreement on a revised extradition treaty between the United States and Britain.

But Mr. Lugar, who is the committee chairman, said that progress was being made and that he hoped the panel would be able to approve a compromise version of the treaty next week.

The treaty is intended to make it more difficult for Irish Republican Army guerrillas to escape extradition after fleeing to the United States. It has been stalled in the committee since last summer and has been an increasing source of irritation between Britain and the United States.

"The British government specifically requested more time to review the possible compromise," Mr. Lugar said.

Some opponents of the treaty have raised concerns that it might establish a precedent to force the extradition of fugitives from Communist regimes. Others have attempted to exempt from extradition those involved in attacks against military or police forces.

AP

Richard G. Lugar

Rural English Counties Gaining in Population

United Press International

LONDON — More Londoners than ever are moving to the suburbs and rural English counties are gaining in popularity, the British census office said Friday.

In a population projection covering the years from 1983 to 2001, the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys estimated that the English cities of London, Liverpool and Newcastle will have fewer people living in them. The population of the greater London area is expected to drop by just under 5 percent by 2001 from 6.8 million in 1983.

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International Herald Tribune

WEEKEND

- *Le Cid, 350 Years Later*
- *Egyptian Antiquities*
- *Surrealist Show*

CRITICS' CHOICE

MILAN

Homage to Debussy

■ La Scala's two-month series of programs centering on the music of Claude Debussy continues with performances of its new production of "Pelléas et Mélisande," conducted by Claudio Abbado and staged by Antoine Vitez, through June 16, and with a new production of "Le Martyre de Saint-Sébastien," conducted by Sylvain Cambreling and staged by Maurice Béjart, from June 24 through July 4. Béjart's Ballet of the 20th Century also is giving a program, "Around Debussy," at the Teatro Nuovo from June 25 to 29. It is the work of several choreographers and uses music from several sources, including Debussy. The remaining program includes concerts by the La Scala orchestra on June 9, conducted by Abbado, and June 22, under Seiji Ozawa.

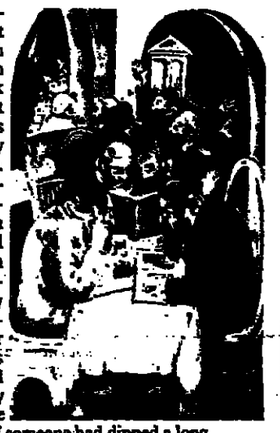
PARIS

Computer Music

■ On June 16, France Musique will be broadcasting the closing performance from the cycle "Vingtieme Siecle: Images de la Musique Française" (20th Century: Images of French Music), which since April has offered 134 works by 82 composers, from Claude Debussy to Jean-Baptiste Barriere. Barriere's "Epigenese," which closes the series at the Centre Pompidou, uses IRCAM's 4-X computer to transform the sounds of a small ensemble as they are being played, thanks to new software developed for the machine. "Epigenese" is only the second composition (after Pierre Boulez's "Repons") to try the 4-X in a live setting since its introduction in 1982.

NEW YORK

Jewish Museum Show



■ There was every reason to suppose that "Treasures of the Jewish Museum" at the Jewish Museum in New York would be exactly what it is — as varied, and as touching, an anthology as we could hope to see. The objects are beautiful, almost without exception. But even when they are not beautiful they come freighted with feelings that go way beyond esthetics. They stand, in fact, for continuity, for survival, for beliefs and traditions that have passed through the fire many times over and come through intact. It is as if someone had dipped a long spoon into the stinking cauldron of recent history and come up with nothing that was not complete, and sane, and hallowed. The Jewish Museum's holdings of Judaica have no equal in the Western Hemisphere, and the exhibition ranges lightly in time and place from marbles incised in Rome in the first century A.D. to a Jewish New Year's greeting carved by an Eskimo in Alaska in 1910. The Jewish Museum also has a collection of paintings, sculptures, drawings and prints that could form the nucleus of a traditional art gallery, if that were fundamental to its ambitions. Necessarily rather mixed, it ranges from etchings by Rembrandt to paintings by Chaim Soutine, Marc Chagall, Adolph Gottlieb, Jacques-Emile Blanche, Boris Schatz and Ben Shahn and sculptures by Jacques Lipchitz, George Segal, Benni Efrat and Leonard Baskin. "Treasures of the Jewish Museum" will be on view until well into 1987.

(NYT)

Harlem Ballet Tour

■ The Dance Theater of Harlem begins a six-week European tour on June 18 that will take it to Italy, Switzerland, England, Greece and France. While in Florence, the company will make its debut at the Maggio Musicale Fiorentino, dancing the world premiere of a ballet by Garth Fagan set to John Adams' "Grand Pianola" music. The Florence design house of Ferragamo has created costumes for the dance.

Always Another Day

Gone With the Wind: The myth of loss and feudal grace persists

by Tom Wicker

Vivien Leigh in a pre-war scene from the film of 'Gone With the Wind.'

Drawing by Joan Schatzberg

When H.L. Latham, an editor at the Macmillan Company was scouting for new authors in Atlanta in 1935, he was advised to seek out Peggy Mitchell, a former feature writer for the Atlanta Journal Sunday Magazine.

She at first insisted that she had no novel or other work to show him, but a few hours before Latham left Atlanta, as he later recalled, "the telephone in my hotel room rang and Miss Mitchell's voice came to me over it, informing me that she was downstairs in the lobby and would like to see me. I went down, and I shall never forget the picture I have of Margaret Mitchell as I then saw her — a tiny woman sitting on a divan, and beside her the biggest manuscript I have ever seen, towering in two stacks almost up to her shoulders."

"Gone With the Wind" — Latham saw at once that it was "a very significant novel of the South" — sold 178,000 copies within three weeks of publication on June 30, 1936 — unheard of before or since, for a first novel by an unknown. In July, it was the main selection of the Book-of-the-Month Club, then in its 11th year.

The novel was on the best-seller list for 21 consecutive months; by the time it dropped off in April 1938, two million copies had been sold. Macy's department store alone had bought 50,000 copies at once, in 1936.

While the earlier great classic of the South, "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was out of print by the late 19th century, today, 50 years after publication, "Gone With the Wind" still sells about 250,000 copies a year in the United States, and 100,000 around the world. In virtually every one of those years, more than 40,000 hardback copies were sold. By 1983 there were at least 185 editions in print, and 25 million copies had been sold in 27 languages and 37 countries. None of that counts pirated editions, which have been numerous.

Movie rights to "Gone With the Wind" were sold a month after publication, to David O. Selznick, for $50,000 — an immense sum in the depths of the Depression. The public followed Selznick's well-publicized search for the right cast as if it were a presidential election, and the premiere in Atlanta on Dec. 16, 1939, at Loew's Grand — with four Confederate veterans in attendance — was a national event. When the film opened in Boston, the spiritual and political center of opposition to an Old South that was "gone with the wind" in all but myth, 17,000 people bought tickets the first day, box office lines forming at 6 A.M.

I was then 13 years old, but I well remember riding with my mother and sister on a local train derisively called the Boll Weevil along the old Seaboard Air Line Railway to Charlotte, North Carolina, where at the Carolina Theatre on Tyron Street we had mail-order tickets for the great event. Every seat was taken, though the movie had been showing for weeks. I loved it, and have every time I've seen it since — most recently on a video cassette recorder in preparation for writing this article. And I'm not alone. The film "Gone With the Wind" has had more viewers, in one way or another, than the total population of the United States.

After Margaret Mitchell died in 1949 — she had been struck by a car — Atlanta named a street, a hospital emergency room, a library reading room and an elementary school for her. Today collectors can find Rhett Butler statuettes, Scarlett O'Hara dolls, a Scarlett board game, "Gone With the Wind" handkerchiefs, cookbooks and sketches, as well as recipes for Scarlett and Rhett cocktails. A long-running all-female musical revue version can be seen in Tokyo.

What accounts for all this? No doubt readers in the '30s were tired of the Depression, wanted escape and saw some parallels between the downfall of the Old South and their own lost jobs, houses, wealth and status. The Civil War, moreover, remains the most dramatic episode in American history, one for which there is a continuous audience of readers and buffs. Years ago I told James Street, a prolific novelist and short-story writer and a student of the literary marketplace, that I wanted to write a novel about the American Revolution. He literally shook his finger at me. "Wrong war, young man," he said.

But the vitality and longevity of "Gone With the Wind" transcend such considerations. The novel also has overcome disdain, sometimes the hostility, of the critical establishment. Indeed, after a first rush of enthusiasm in the literary community of the late '30s, critics have generally downgraded the book's merit. Daniel Aaron in "The Unwritten War," called it "that blend of solid journalism, dogged research, and personal fantasizing," and it has been denigrated variously for its frequent melodrama, its lack of high literary style, its depiction of a gracious antebellum South that seemed to have only a distant kinship with the rough frontier culture of George Harris's "Sut Lovingood" (1867) or Augustus Baldwin Longstreet's "Georgia Scenes" (1835).

These charges are mostly fair enough, but I think the often heard accusation of "racism" needs to be put in perspective. Mitchell (actually Mrs. John R. Marsh, the wife of an Atlanta advertising executive) did write of blacks with considerable condescension, although in many cases with great affection; she did not incorporate in her writing such white conceits as her description of Big Sam, the freed black, "who glowed with relief at once more having someone tell him what to do." Most of her black characters are childlike or villainous, with the notable exception of Mammy.

But it should be remembered that Margaret Mitchell was born in 1900, when the Civil War was barely 35 years in the past and Reconstruction was even more recent. She began work on her novel in 1926 ("It stinks and I don't know why I bother with it," she told a friend, "but I've got to do something with my time"), when first-generation descendants of the war and postwar years were all about her and the South itself was by no means economically or politically recovered from those years. The modern civil rights movement was a quarter-century in the future when she began "Gone With the Wind" and was still undreamed of when Macmillan published it (with no recorded racial qualms).

Mitchell was a child of her time, not ours, and is unfairly judged by the '70s or '80s view of racism. And anyway, her book's major transgressions on this point are those of white Southerners in the post-Civil War years. Her depiction of racial attitudes in postwar South seems accurate enough; and she should hardly be charged with both prettying up the antebellum

Continued on page 11

A Monumental, Polysemic Arc Over the Autoroute

Bernar Venet working on the world's largest sculpture.

PARIS—The New York-based French artist Bernar Venet is making what he claims is the world's biggest sculpture. For once it will not be in Texas, although Venet has projects for Dallas and Fort Worth as well, but 140 kilometers from Paris, on the main autoroute to the south.

Departing vacationers this summer will only see two concrete stanchions on either side of the highway, but, if all goes according to plan, when they return to Paris they will pass through the embrace of Venet's graceful steel arc, which will be seen from a distance of six kilometers (almost four miles) and which stands 53 meters (175 feet) high.

There isn't much highway sculpture anywhere. "The problem is how do you deal with the highway, which is very large. Also, people don't stop when they see it, which means it cannot be of human size," Venet says. The arc will be seen by 35 million motorists a year and some of them, Venet reckons, will say, "What the hell, it's only two pieces of steel."

Venet first thought of the highway sculpture about nine years ago when he started making arcs: "I was looking at a sculpture sitting on a table and thinking my God what about a highway passing into it, it would be beautiful. Then I thought it's such a crazy idea, such a utopian idea, better forget it Bernar, it's not for you." (Bernar dropped the final "d" from his first name some years back because he felt it had no use.)

Having decided the idea was not for him, he then decided that it was, but not simply because of the project's size. "Because it is the highest sculpture in the world doesn't necessarily make it a good work of art. It just happened; the size of the highway dictated its size."

Venet, lanky and fairly bursting with confidence and vim, was born in Provence in 1941 and moved in 1966 to New York, where he now works in proper New York artist style with a secretary and an assistant in a huge loft with a view of the Hudson. A critic describes his work as "brutally basic — like a Euclidean theorem or a linguistic problem."

This Saturday, two Venet shows, works from 1966 and from 1986, open at the most New Yorkish of Paris galleries, Daniel Templon.

Venet spends more time on producing: One might say he talks a great work of art. He lectured at the Sorbonne, where his audience had to have baccalauréat degrees. Venet failed his *bac*. He also failed to be accepted as a student by the Beaux Arts in Nice, where he thinks he probably had little to learn anyway. His life as a working artist began while he was doing his military service at Tarascon, where the army had lots of unused space that today would be called lofts.

"I went to the sergeant and I said I need to paint. He said why don't you ask the captain. So I went to the captain who sent me to see the colonel. I said, my colonel, I am a painter in the civil. Not only that but I have a big contract with a gallery in Paris, which was not true at all, and I must paint otherwise it is horrible for my career. I am going to do my job as a soldier but in my free time I have to paint. He says oh, what do you paint? I said you are not going to take me very seriously but I paint with my feet. I pour some tar on the canvas and make it splash. He said are you making fun of me? I said no, no, no. You see there is Jackson Pollock, Franz Kline, de Kooning. You know about Picasso probably, but art history has been going on. I am very serious, I have to do that. He said O.K., I'll give you space. That's how I got my loft, and for ten months I was doing only that."

The tar paintings were, as a critic later noted, Venet's most plastic works. In New York in 1966 he discovered the Minimalists and began making tubes with one end, both, or sometimes neither, cut on the bias.

MARY BLUME

He then went on to what he regards as his major contribution: mathematical diagrams on paper with such titles as "An Iterative Procedure for Computing the Maximal Root of a Positive Matrix."

"I began using mathematics because it was a new field of investigation, a new kind of image that had not been exploited before." Influenced by semiotics, he described paintings as visual messages and adapted the three categories worked out by Jacques Bertin in France: "In the visual world there are three different types of images with three different functions," Venet says. "Some are figurative, some abstract and some are diagrams. The figurative is different from the abstract image because you recognize something immediately — that's why I call them polysemic, they are open to a certain amount of interpretation. If you put an abstract painting in front of ten people, everybody's going to come up with a their own ideas — one will say that means sadness, another will say it's a mountain or whatever. That's why we call them pansemic. A mathematical diagram is monosemic because it has only one level of significance. It is supposed to give a very precise idea. So in starting to investigate this field of mathematical diagrams I really introduced in the field of art a new kind of image. This only tells you the difference between my work and everything that was done in the past. And my diagrams which are today in museums — the Guggenheim, the Museum of Modern Art, everywhere — they are today accepted as art and before that nobody thought it was possible."

From the mathematical diagrams Venet went on to huge photographic enlargements of newspaper and magazine pages. He specialized in financial tables ("New 1969 Highs and Lows" was one title) and weather reports, and for one year he reproduced the weekly Newsweek financial column of the astonished Clem Margello. "We became good friends but he never understood what I was doing. "When you have these numbers it's an image but it's also objective information about a situation in the world. When I show a weather map — usually a painter is going to paint a landscape the way he feels it. My landscape is the landscape of a certain place that day at that time. I give objective information instead of a subjective interpretation of the world."

The height of objective information was probably reached when Venet exhibited cassettes of mathematics professors talking. "The tapes were very boring, no one could understand them. But you know art is not necessarily to make you feel good or to distract you. I had to do it, I did it, I sold two or three."

From 1967 Venet set himself an annual study program in which he received tuition in subjects ranging from astrophysics to sociology. In 1970, at the end of his plan and after his first New York retrospective, he withdrew for a further six years of study, analysis and *explication*. When he returned to producing, he devoted himself to the line, as he still does — the line as an angle, the line as an arc, and what he calls undetermined lines, which look like coiled rope.

He spends a lot of time lecturing, explaining himself. "I love to give lectures, I prefer to lecture than to sell a work of art because I take art very seriously, like a religion. I think it is more important for people to understand what art is about than to add the work of art to the wall to decorate their apartment. When a work of art is radical, the artist has a strong need to explain what the work is about. Kandinsky needed to use words."

Venet has said that a contemporary work of art has no value unless it advances the idea of art, a view both hubristic and stringent. "To do a good painting is not the most difficult, to do a good sculpture is not very difficult, you just have to practice. But people don't realize how difficult it is to create a new image. I could do sculptures like Picasso or Brancusi or Rodin and I would not deserve to be called a great artist. And I have that pretension. Only time will tell."

While time ticks, Venet is certainly great in terms of the sheer size of such works as the autoroute arc. He is excited about his monumental works not only because they continue the mathematical approach that he considers his revolutionary contribution to art, but also because, as he says, "I am not going to be very modest. First, as a sculptor I am very new — my first big piece was 1983, yesterday! Not all sculptors can do monumental works and there is a great demand. In America there is a lot to do, especially with those gigantic buildings, to add something to their image. It's a very simple thing. Everyone's doing a building but if you have something cultural next to it, you will have a better image. It's becoming a new product that gives you prestige. There are some artists that can do big things, but how many, and how many good ones?

"My range of possibilities is very large," Venet confides. "Right now I am working on a sculpture — I can tell you but do not ask me a question about it, you are the first person I say it to. The sculpture is 150 meters high! It's crazy." ■

WEEKEND

Boom Market in Ancient Egyptian Art

NEW YORK — The irresistible ascent of Egyptian antiquities reached yet another climax when Sotheby's held its usual spring sale of antiquities on May 30.

A monumental granite figure of Sekhmet, the lioness-headed goddess, which Sotheby's had hoped to sell in the $400,000-600,000 bracket, was knocked down at $675,000 — $742,500 with premium. The price, which set a world record for Egyptian art, is breathtaking on several counts. It shows some severe damage, and while no one expects a work dated to the reign of Amenhotep III in the 14th century B.C. to be in mint condition, this affects the visual impact of the piece.

Sotheby's expert, Richard M. Keresey, notes in his entry that "at least five hundred statues of Sekhmet, goddess of war and protector of the king, are known to have lined the courts of the temple Amenhotep III built for [the god] Amun's consort Mut . . . at Thebes, and some still stand in the remains of the ruined complex." The sight must have been overwhelming and, perhaps, imagining it all prompted the potential buyers to give it an extra bid or so.

But in the last 13 years or so, collectors and institutions must have been less romantically inclined: According to a leading European dealer, who preferred to remain anonymous, the Egyptian Sekhmet, offered as part of the estate of John Lennon, had been for sale since 1973 at prices ranging from $150,000 to $800,000.

If confirmed, such a long past of failed attempts to sell could have killed the object. It would have in the days when the dearth of art for sale was less marked and when the awareness of historic associations played a limited role in the market. Major museums with important Egyptian holdings would not have considered a damaged piece and minor museums with little or no Egyptian art would not have bothered about buying one big expensive statue. Now everything has changed. The association of the Sekhmet

SOUREN MELIKIAN

statue with Thebes and the 18th dynasty — one of the two capitals of ancient Egypt and a pivotal dynasty in the history of the kingdom — must have weighed heavily in the minds of bidders.

Keresey remarks that the name of Amenhotep in the throne inscription bears witness to his successor Akhenaton's attempt to expunge every occurence of Amun's name. Amenhotep's name was subsequently restored, "presumably during the reign of Tutankhamen, under whom the cult of Amun regained its former eminence." That discreet reference to Akhenaton's revolutionary slant toward quasi monotheism and Tutankhamen's conservative reaction after his father's death may have boosted the sale with its historical perspective.

The bidding match that resulted between an agent for Seijiro Matsuoka, the Japanese collector, and the unidentified telephone bidder who got it, could not have taken place 10 years ago: Private Japanese buyers did not venture anywhere near such financial heights so far away from their beaten paths. Such a large and damaged piece was little more than a white elephant, rare but undesired. This has been changed by the sprouting of new museums with the art of ancient Egypt on their shopping lists.

Their enthusiasm is catching and contaminates the older institutions. It is doubtful that the portrait of a Hellenistic prince carved in Alexandria in the first century B.C. would have realized $40,700 a few years ago. This is a mere fragment. The back of the head, one ear and the nose are missing. True, the portrait is of extraordinary vigor. The quality of carving points to a Greek artist. The highly individualized features led Keresey to identify it as Ptolemy XII, while others have previously seen it as the portrait of Ptolemy VIII. The marble was acquired by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. Such a late piece in such poor condition would, again, have failed to stir enthusiasm a few years ago. It surprised even Sotheby's as it doubled the high estimate.

Nor was this an isolated case. A beautiful granite torso of a Prophet of Isis, datable to around 325-282 B.C., went up to $36,300, paid by Heide Van Doren-Betz, of Van Doren Associates of San Francisco. Compared with that, the $82,500 given by the same dealer for a wood figure of the god Osiris seems almost reasonable. Datable to the 26th dynasty (664-525 B.C.), the statue, 42 inches (107 centimeters) high, retains the hieratic quality of earlier art.

Only one among the more remarkable specimens of Egyptian art was relatively financially accessible. This is an eight-inch-high fragment, a black schist torso of a man, once the upper part of a standing figure. Datable to the sixth century B.C., according to Keresey, it betrays, under the stylization inherited from ancient Egypt, the new search for expressiveness that came into Egyptian art with Westernization. This suggests that it might be more recent by a century or so. The face is an unforgettable portrait. Sold at Sotheby's New York on Dec. 9, 1981 for $14,300, it realized only $13,200 this time.

A single piece of Egyptian jewelry of the Ptolemaic period went through the roof after intense competition. Elegant as it may be with its twisted extremities terminated with snake heads, no one had expected it to virtually double Sotheby's high estimate. It was sold for $37,400 to Diana D. Brooks, Sotheby's North American executive vice president, on behalf of a friend to whom she was speaking on the telephone.

The enormous prices paid for the top lots of Egyptian art contrasted with the generally sober pace of the auction. Marble carvings did well, as in all recent sales. A headless figure described as that of a "goddess" done in the best Greek style of the first or second century went up to $15,950, more than the high estimate but just about the price it would have made in any Paris spring sale.

Among other works of art from the ancient world, one object went through the roof — an Attic red-figure cup datable to about 480 B.C., which has been attributed by a world authority on the subject, J.D. Beazley, to a painter called Douris. Formerly owned by the late Professor Jakob Rosenberg of Cambridge, Massachusetts, it had long been on loan to the Fogg Art Museum. The distinguished Hellenist and Metropolitan Museum curator of Greek and Roman art, Dietrich von Bothmer, who studied under Beazley, was sitting in the front row next to Marian True, curator of Ancient Art at the Paul Getty Museum, and their combined presence may have contributed to the phenomenal $45,100 paid for the small piece. ■

Figure of Sekmet enthroned at Thebes, from the estate of John Lennon.

Hensel and His Drawings of the Famous

Portrait of Rachel by Hensel.

by Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON — The 19th century in Europe was par excellence the era of the portrait drawing, and few portraitists were more prolific than Wilhelm Hensel, a loan exhibition of whose society portraits from the Nationalgalerie, Berlin, is now at the Goethe Institute.

Born in 1794, at the age of 17 Hensel began his studies at the Berlin Academy, where he achieved an enormous reputation as a draftsman, which led to his early portrayals of the famous — the aging Goethe in 1823, the poet Heine in 1829, and the composer Mendelssohn, whose sister he later married.

Still seeking his fortune as an orthodox oil painter, Hensel first came to England in 1837, the year of Queen Victoria's coronation, and was bidden to show two of his large biblical oil paintings to the queen.

Though the queen bought neither of them, her interest encouraged commissions from Lord Egerton and the duchess of Sutherland, and led to Hensel's return to England in 1843, with a commission from the king of Prussia to paint a portrait of the baby Albert Edward, Prince of Wales (much later Edward VII), a painting still in the royal collection and loaned to the exhibition.

At the same time Hensel made a number of pencil portraits of the prince, some of which are in the show, which is divided into five categories — the Hensel and Mendelssohn families; British and German royals; the British peerage, of which a typical example is that of Charles Stuart, Lord Blantyre, probably made in a relaxed moment when Lord Blantyre was at Carlsbad in 1856; British writers and artists, including the painter Joseph Severn, confidant of the poet John Keats; and German friends and others famous in the arts and sciences — the scientist Robert Bunsen, the pianist Ignaz Moscheles, the composer Franz Liszt, the demon violinist Niccolò Paganini, and the French actress Elisa Félix, known as Rachel, drawn in Berlin in 1852.

"19th-Century Society Portraits: Drawings by Wilhelm Hensel," Goethe Institute, 50 Princes Gate (Exhibition Road), London SW7, to June 21.

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INTERNATIONAL ARTS GUIDE

AUSTRIA

VIENNA:
●Historical Museum of the City of Vienna (tel: 42.8.04).
— To Aug 31: Adolf Loos, interiors.
●Museum of Applied Art (tel: 72.56.96).
— To June 8: Art Nouveau Jewellery 1900-1925.
— To Sept. 28: "Loetz Glasses 1895-1905."

ENGLAND

LONDON:
●Barbican Centre (tel: 638.41.41).
— To July 20: Cecil Beaton: A retrospective of the photographer's work.
— To July 28: Feeling Through Form: Works by eight contemporary British sculptors.
●Hayward Gallery (tel: 928.57.08).
— To June 15: Falls the Shadow: Recent British and European Art.
●Courtauld Institute (tel: 387.03.70).
— To June 15: "The Hidden Face of Manet" investigates the artist's working processes, via analysis of 50 works.
●Institute of Contemporary History and Wiener Library (tel: 636.72.47).
— June 10-July 8: The 1936 Olympic Games in Hitler's Germany.
●Royal Academy of Arts (734.90.52).
— To June 29: "Alfred Gilbert: Sculptor of Eros".
●Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13).
— To July 20: Eight paintings by New York artist Terry Winters.
May 28-Aug. 31: Prints and sculpture, 1984-86, by Barry Flanagan.
June 11-Aug. 10: Oskar Kokoschka (1886-1980): Over 200 paintings are exhibited in this retrospective marking the centenary of Kokoschka's birth.
●Victoria and Albert Museum (tel: 589.63.71).
— To June 1: French 18th Century Drawings.
To June 1: Design for British Dress and Furnishing Fabrics, 18th Century to the Present.
To Aug. 31: American Potters Today.

FRANCE

BORDEAUX:
●Galerie des Beaux Arts.
— To Aug. 25: Paintings and prints by Pierre Bonnard, including 34 works from before 1910, relatively early in the artist's career.

PARIS:
●Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 42.77.12.33).
— To June 15: "Explosante Fixe": Photography and Surrealism. Photographs by Man Ray, André Kertész, Hans Bellmer, Brassaï.
— To June 18 — Polyphonix 10, International poetry, music, video and performing arts festival. The event includes the participation of over 500 artists, musicians and poets. The festival's artists exhibit their work, until June 18, at Galerie Lara Vincy, (47 rue de Seine 75006). Poetry readings are to be held at the Pompidou Center (June 11) and at cultural centers.
●Galerie Schmit (tel: 42.60.36.36).
— To July 19: French Masters of the 19th and 20th Century.
●Grand Palais (tel: 42.61.54.10).
— To June 30: Rembrandt to Vermeer: Dutch paintings from the Mauritshuis museum in The Hague.
To June 16: "Rasa: The Nine Faces of Indian Art." Sculpture, miniatures from Indian private and public collections.
●Louvre des Antiquaires (tel: 42.97.27.00).
— To Sept. 6: Three Centuries of Spanish-American Gold and Silver Work, 17th-19th centuries.
●Musée Bourdelle (tel: 45.48.67.27).
— To Sept. 28: Arbit Blatas and the School of Paris.
●Musée d'Art Moderne (tel: 47.23.61.27).
— To Sept. 21: African and Oceanic Masks and Sculpture: 110 works from a private collection.
●Musée du Louvre (tel: 42.60.39.26).
— To June 9: A collection of 19th century pastels from the Louvre.
●Musée du Luxembourg (tel: 42.34.25.95).
— To June 8: Italian painting of the 17th-18th centuries from the collections of the museums of northern France.

GERMANY

BONN:
●Rheinisches Landesmuseum (tel: 63.21.58).
—To June 15: High Society in the Federal Republic: Photographs by Herlinde Koelbl 1979-1985.

BERLIN:
●Academie der Kunst (tel: 391.10.31).
— To June 16: Works by Belgian De Stijl artist Georges Vantongerloo (1886-1965).
●Nationalgalerie: (tel: 2.66.6).
— To June 1: Retrospective of paintings (1962-85) by Gerhard Richter.
●Staatliche Kunsthalle (tel: 261.70.67).
— To June 15: Paintings and drawings by East German artist Volker Stelzmann.

DUSSELDORF:
●Kunstmuseum (tel: 899.24.60).
— To Oct. The Passion: 60 Drawings by German expressionist Otto Pankok from the 1930s.
●Stadtmuseum (tel: 899.61.70).
— June 11-Aug. 17: Paintings and drawings by Carl Barth (1896-1976).

HAMBURG:
●Hamburger Kunsthalle (tel: 24.82.5).
— To June 8: "George Grosz in Berlin": works by the German caricaturist and social satirist (1893-1959).
To June 29: German and Dutch Renaissance drawings (1445-1636) from the collection of the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris.

HANOVER, Sprengel Museum, (tel: 168.38.75).
— To June 22: Works by Carl Fredrik Reuterswärd.

ITALY

FLORENCE:
●Museo Alinari, Palazzo Rucellai.
— To July 15: Ruskin's Florence: Daguerrotypes of Tuscany and Veneto from the Ruskin collection.
●Palazzo Medici-Riccardi (tel: 55.27.60).
— To June 22: 80 etchings, spanning the years 1904-1971, from the Picasso museum in Barcelona.
●Palazzo Strozzi.
— To June 16: 74 sculptural works by Degas.

MILAN:
●Padiglione d'Arte Contemporanea (tel: 78.46.88).
— To July 7: Eight Italian Painters, 1952-54. Afro, Birolli, Corpora, Moreni, Morlotti, Santomaso, Turcato, Vedova.
To July 7: Works from the years 1921-75, by Fausto Pirandello, and Alberto Savinio, dating from 1925-52.

ROME:
●Academia di Francia, Villa Medici (tel: 67.6.11).
— To June 15: A collection of traditional and ceremonial African sculpture.

VENICE:
●Palazzo Ducal (tel: 249.51).
— To July 20: "Venice and the Defense of the Levant, Lepanto to Candia (1570-1670)."
●Palazzo Fortuny (tel: 70.09.95).
— To June 29: The photography of Ansel Adams.
●Palazzo Grassi, (tel: 710.711)
—To Oct.12: Futurismo & Futurismi. A comprehensive review of the various aspects of the Futurist movement.

THE NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM:
●Rijksmuseum (tel: 63.21.21).
— To Sept. 9: French Graphic Art 1860-1900: Etchings of the Impressionist school juxtaposed with works by lesser known artists.
●Van Gogh Museum (tel: 76.48.81).
— To June 8: 90 Etchings by James McNeill Whistler from a private collection.

EINDHOVEN:
●Van Abbemuseum (tel: (40).44.92.31).
— June 14-Nov. 9: The museum celebrates its 50th anniversary by exhibiting for the first time its entire collection of 1500 works of 20th century art.

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH:
●National Gallery (tel: 556.89.21).
— To July 13: Prints and watercolors by William Blake from the Gallery's collection, including the series of 21 line engravings illustrating the Book of Job.

SPAIN

BARCELONA:
●Fundacion Joan Miró, Parque de Montjuic (tel: 329.19.16).
— To June 29: Max Ernst retrospecitive includes 125 works by the painter.

MADRID:
●Biblioteca Nacional, Picasso Show Rooms, (435.40.03).
— To June 15: "Contrasts in Form," representative works of 20th century geometric abstract painting, 1910-1980. Includes works by Picasso, Delaunay, Popova, Malevitch, Léger, Mondrian, Kandinsky, Le Corbusier.
●Spanish Museum of Contemporary Art (tel: 449.71.50).

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK:
●Cooper-Hewitt Museum (tel: 860-6868).
— To July 6: "La Nijinska — A Dancer's Legacy." A tribute to choreographer Bronislava Nijinska.
●Guggenheim Museum (tel: 360.35.00).
— To July 6: Enzo Cucchi: Recent works are featured in the artist's first major exhibition in the U.S.
●Metropolitan Museum of Art (tel: 535.77.10).
To June 22: "Gothic and Renaissance Art in Nuremberg," 270 works in a variety of media.
●Museum of Modern Art (tel: 708.94.00).
To Aug. 19: Jasper Johns print retrospective.
●Whitney Museum of American Art, at Philip Morris (tel. 570.36.33).
— May 29-Aug.31: Shaker Design: Textiles, tools, household objects, and graphics from Shaker communities in the U.S.

SAN FRANCISCO:
●Museum of Modern Art (tel: 863.88.00).
— To June 28: Mark Rothko: Works on paper. A retrospective of works from the late 1920s until the artist's death in 1970.

WASHINGTON, D.C.:
●Hirshhorn Museum (tel: 357.2700).
— To July 6: A retrospective of the sculpture and works on paper of California artist Robert Arneson.
●National Gallery, (tel: 737.42.15).
— To June 15: "Impressionism and Early Modern Painting": 41 paintings, by Cézanne, Gaugin, Monet, Matisse, Picasso, Renoir and van Gogh, from Moscow's Puskin museum and the Hermitage in Leningrad.
— To June 30: 125 works by Claude Monet from collections worldwide.

DOONESBURY

WEEKEND

Le Cid's 350 Years in Performance

by Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS — Of all the plays, classic and contemporary, in the French repertory, none has aroused more lasting audience appreciation than Corneille's "Le Cid," which was first performed 350 years ago.

Its history is imposing evidence of its enduring popularity. It entered the repertory of the Comédie-Française in the first week of that company's existence, in 1680, and succeeding generations of the troupe's members have played it 1,625 times, while thousands of actors and actresses have been doing it on other boards for more than three centuries.

In the post-World War II era the legendary Gérard Philipe won his threatrical spurs as its dashing superman, and his recitations of its tirades, some tender and some thundering, have been preserved in recordings to be taught as histrionic training. This season it achieved its longest run of consecutive performances at the Théâtre du Rond-Point,

Brigitte Enguerand

Francis Huster as Le Cid.

where the rising star, Francis Huster, directed and took its leading role, with the veterans Jean Marais as the bewhiskered patriarch and Jean-Louis Barrault as the maganimous monarch in support. This engagement, just concluded and to be resumed next season by public demand, filled the theater nightly to emerge as the prime achievement of the Paris theater season.

William Dean Howells once remarked that Americans prefer tragedies with happy endings. So do the French — at least on occasion — as Corneille was aware.

As a young barrister in Rouen, where he was born 380 years ago — on June 6, 1606 — Pierre Corneille was converted from the law to the theater by a visit the Théâtre du Marais troupe paid to the town. In his spare hours he penned farces and one of these, "Mélite," he submitted to the company, which obligingly performed it in Paris. It was his study of the prolific Spanish dramatist, Lope de Vega, and of Guillén de Castro's chronicles of Spain's national hero, that inspired him to write "Le Cid."

The Aristotelian dictum that a drama must transpire in a single locality during a single day ruled French dramaturgy at that time. To restrict his rampaging romance to the sacred law of dramatic unities was a problem that he strained to solve. Here was a truly Corneillian dilemma.

In his play Rodrigue, betrothed to Chimène, is forced into a duel with her father and slays him. He escapes punishment by repelling the invading Moorish army and on his return is greeted at the court as his country's savior, while his fiancée demands his death for the slaying of her father. A subplot troubles him further, but before the final curtain he is promoted to the nobility, pardoned and married to his lady love — all this within 24 hours.

It was Proust's contention that every great work of art inevitably contains a broad streak of the ridiculous and therefore, like a strong face, is easy to caricature. Certainly this masterpiece defies cool reasoning, logic and plausibility again and again. Spectators of the 17th century, like spectators today, must have wondered why, after Chimène has demanded Rodrigue's execution, he still insists on marrying her.

Scene after scene in the text foreshadows the modern theater of the absurd with its inexplicable incidents. It does not echo Greek tragedy, with its sense of predestined doom hovering over the dramatis personae. It is a paean to the spirit of youth, free and unafraid, impatient for love, adventure and the fray, confident of its invincibility.

Brigitte Enguerand

Jean Marais in anguish as Don Diègue in Huster's production of Le Cid.

The initial performance dazzled its premiere audience and Corneille was famous overnight. However, Cardinal Richelieu, who had founded the Académie Française to guide literature as he guided the nation, disapproved. The play did not subscribe to Aristotle's rules despite the limiting of its feverish action to one locality and one day. Its extravagant story, bulging with storm and stress, failed to fit the traditional frame.

The cardinal inaugurated a campaign against the work, ordering his pedantic and envious staff to condemn the drama on grounds of taste, morals and composition.

Richelieu fancied himself as an artist and a critic of infallible judgment. He was anxious to regiment the arts as well as his countrymen. He was a thwarted playwright himself and nothing of his "creative" endeavors has survived, though as a personality playwrights have made use of him. He is the villain in "The Three Musketeers," received more gentle consideration from Lord Lytton in "The Conspiracy," and the unkindest cut of all, thanks to the Legion of Decency, when he was deprived of his prince-of-the-church robes in a Hollywood movie.

He continued to bedevil Corneille, who returned to Rouen to write plays in peace. But he did permit Corneille's election to the Académie, a gesture of truce rather than a pardon.

After the mighty stateman's death Pope Urban VIII declared: "If there be a God, Cardinal Richelieu will have much to answer for. If there be none, why he lived a successful life."

There is a curious history concerning his remains that suggests macabre drama. The cardinal was buried in a marble tomb in the chapel of the Sorbonne. During the Revolution, the grave was rifled and a butcher boy stole his embalmed head. It had many adventures, but in this century it was purchased from its last collector and now, reattached, lies at rest. Here is stuff for some surrealistic dramatist, prehaps Arrabal.

There is a French saying, "As beautiful as the Cid," which attests to Corneille's immortality. He wrote the first great French drama, a passion-tossed tale of lovers who challenge impossible odds and conquer all. The sweet music of youth's daring and triumph is welcomed by each generation in turn. That is the secret of "Le Cid." ■

Surrealists in Paris

by Michael Gibson

PARIS — André Breton, Hans Arp, Victor Brauner and Alberto Giacometti all died 20 years ago, in 1966. Throughout the preceding 46 years, Breton had been the acknowledged leader of the Surrealist movement. Brauner and Giacometti had been part of it, and Arp, originally a Dadaist, had been a sympathizer.

A number of artists have continued working in the Surrealist vein since Breton's demise, but the world was changing fast in the 1960s and the upheavals of 1968 seem to mark a point at which the tectonic plates of shifting mentalities momentarily settled into a new position. So 20 years can be considered a lapse of time sufficient to begin taking stock. The Surrealist exhibition in Marseille affords an opportunity of doing so, and so does the smaller but equally interesting one presented in Paris by Artcurial.

The show includes the predictable selection of Dali, Miró, Masson, Tanguy, Ernst, Matta and Lam, along with less familiar works by younger or less known members of the movement. It also presents an interesting selection of documents and objects that belonged to Breton, the central figure of this exhibition, as well as of the book by José Pierre, which lent the show its title and serves as catalog.

Recurrent patterns only appear in hindsight. And one of the dominant patterns of 20th-century art has been the stubborn attempt, apparent in all the art movements of the last century, to find a modus vivendi with the "rationalist" world view or, more exactly, to preserve the purely poetic and cultural values in the face of a new mentality that had no use for them.

At the end of the 19th century, the Symbolists, confronted with this same problem, had withdrawn into a private sanctum. The Futurists rejected this solution in 1909 and rushed headlong into the industrial age, determined to find a cure in the disease itself. A 1946 statement by Breton shows that his movement was, in effect, grappling with the same problem: "The only way a European artist of the 20th century can correct the effects of rationalism and utilitarianism which have dried up the springs of inspiration, is to return to the so-called primitive view — a synthesis of sensory perception and mental representation."

Breton's debatable notion of a remedy — the "return to the 'primitive' view" — was originally derived from experiments he had conducted in automatic writing in 1919, and hinged rather idiosyncratically on the recent "discovery" of the unconscious by Freud.

It implied a quasi-shamanistic attempt to explore this new realm ("the real workings of thought") with the instruments of poetry and art. The venture was not without some genuine psychological risk. Breton had a strong intuition of what constituted the aura of a work of art. He had a collection of "primitive" objects and during the Surrealists' stay in New York he occasionally enjoyed getting his disciples to discover the Snark-like "Surrealist object" in some shop window — a test which also served to gauge their worthiness of being members of the Surrealist movement.

But he failed to perceive a truth that was obvious to the 11th-century Islamic philosopher, al-Ghazali: "There is no hope in returning to a traditional faith after it has once been abandoned, since the essential condition in the holder of a traditional faith is that he should not know he is a traditionalist." A return to the "primitive" might have appeared to be a solution at that time — it was impossible nonetheless for the reason given by al-Ghazali. But other ways exist.

Basically, Breton's assumptions reflect a perception of the symbolic import of all good art of the past. This sort of symbolism was of course more than a mere conventional code, it served to give utterance to conceptions and statements about man's place in the world — the desirable goals of his actions and the nature of the ultimate Good. This is the essence of culture: It validly deals with purpose whereas science is validly concerned with cause.

Breton felt that art should present one with a powerful emotional fascination and indeed a disquieting and hypnotic quality. He sought a magical intensity that was assumed to be present in non-Western art, and which found tragic expression, for instance, in the tortured conceptions of Antonin Artaud, the writer, artist and actor, who spent all but two of the last 11 years of his life in a psychiatric clinic. But the symbolic language of culture is of a quite different sort from the symbolic language of the psyche, which interests the psychoanalyst. Failure to understand this difference has led a number of art critics to the mistaken conclusion that art can be regarded as a dream made flesh, thanks to which it becomes possible to diagnose the artist's problems. But these are nobody's concern but the artist's, and such a procedure also deprives one of all that is really specific to art.

Surrealists, masked, in 1961.

All symbols yielded up by the unconscious (in dreams, for instance), express things that have been repressed and forgotten — things that are no longer conscious. Cultural symbols, however, have a different usefulness since they do not refer to past experience but to values and expectations touching upon the future, hence to things that are not yet conscious. That culture deals with exquisite intimations and indeterminate promises of this sort also accounts for its recourse to myth and symbol. Mathematics uses symbols to designate quantities that have not yet been determined. Culture uses its own symbols to refer to qualities that remain to be defined. The patterns thus afforded by the symbolic order of any culture allow those who partake of it to live in reference to a fullness of significance, and of poetic intensity too, which all the more serious Western artists throughout this century have been striving to attain or to justify.

Viewed in retrospect, the merits of Surrealism reside in the way it kept the door open. It is difficult to visit an exhibition like the one at Artcurial, an interesting sampling of all the major Surrealists' work, without regarding it as a collection of peculiar perspectives and strange objects — some of them, like Jean Benoit's artificially "magical" leather tabernacle containing an authentic shrunken head, very strange indeed. But it would be more appropriate to consider them as the incidental trace left by a company of people who, with Breton in the lead, tackled the most crucial cultural issue of this century and, failing to solve it, at least kept the issue alive to this day.

"L'Aventure Surréaliste Autour d'André Breton," Artcurial, 9 Avenue Matignon, Paris 8, to Aug. 3. ■

Myth

Continued from page 9

South and *not* prettying up the Reconstruction South.

More than any of these flaws, though, the popularity of "Gone With the Wind" may have occasioned criticism on the grounds that any book so loved by so many, numerous critics have apparently thought, can be no more than a heavy-breathing potboiler unworthy of serious notice. For me, however, what makes a good novel is a good story well told — a story, moreover, that means something to the reader, a narrative that grips and informs, not as pedagogy but as enlargement of understanding.

The story of how Scarlett O'Hara survives the Civil War and its aftermath — how she overcomes poverty, violence, sexual and social barriers, the collapse of a familiar world, to prosper materially but at high personal cost in a new and harsh environment — is more than an enthralling tale. It develops the familiar American, indeed biblical, theme that riches can be empty, and addresses the question, "What shall it profit a man, if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?"

Not that Scarlett, even when she loses Rhett just as she finally understands she wants him most, is ever less than indomitable: "She could get Rhett back. She knew she could. There had never been a man she couldn't get, once she set her mind upon him." For his part, clear-eyed Rhett has seen her all along for what she is: "No, I don't love you but I do like you tremendously — for the elasticity of your conscience, for the selfishness you seldom trouble to hide, and for the shrewd practicality in you, which, I fear, you get from some not too remote Irish-peasant ancestor."

That speech is a little stilted, as Mitchell's dialogue — especially for male characters — tends to be. But who could fail to respond to such a heroine — and in her courage and spirit, her vanity, her weaknesses, her hardheadedness Scarlett is a fully realized heroine — or to the man who could judge her so well and yet be willing to wait for her longer "than I've ever waited for any woman"?

For Rhett and Scarlett are anything but stick figures. They are people of depth, dimension, intensity, who may have "played such tricks before high heaven as make the angels weep" but about whom we therefore care all the more.

But if the story and characters of "Gone With the Wind" are endlessly interesting and solidly rooted in a dramatic history, if the canvas is broad and detailed, the incidents rich in the variety and drama of life, in what way does the novel meet the other half of the narrative standard? How does its story inform and enlarge the reader's understanding of things? Wilson offered a rather strained answer in "Patriotic Gore": "Having devastated the feudal South, the Northerners wanted to be told of its glamour, of its old-time courtesy and grace. . . . A rush of industrial development had come at the end of the war, and the cities of the North and the West, now the scene of so much energetic enterprise which rendered them uglier and harsher, were losing their old amenities; and the Northerners wanted, besides, a little to make it up to the South for their wartime vituperation. They took over the Southern myth and themselves began to revel in it. This acceptance was to culminate in "Gone With the Wind," the enormous success of which novel makes a curious counterbalance to that of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh as Rhett and Scarlett.

Well, the "Southern myth" certainly is a presence in the American psyche — the idea that in the antebellum South there had been, as Rhett Butler puts it in his parting scene with Scarlett, "the clannishness of families, honor and security, roots that go deep . . . the calm dignity that life can have when it's lived by gentle folks, the genial grace of days that are gone."

That myth persists, and strikes a chord in a people divided almost from the start between the Jeffersonian ideal of an agrarian America free of the infections of big cities and large commerce, and the insatiable drive for industry, money, power. These polar views — south and north, so to speak — came to symbolize the opposing sides in the Civil War as well as the conflicting interests of Americans generally. Never mind the reality behind the myth, or that to the extent such a South ever existed it rested on human slavery; the enduring popularity of "Gone With the Wind," it seems to me, owes less to the Southern myth itself than to the sense of loss the myth inevitably inspires.

Margaret Mitchell told H.L. Latham that she had wanted to write about "people who fought things through to success, as well as those who went down valiantly in the struggle, or who managed just to exist — Georgians who did come through, and Georgians who didn't." And in the novel she produced, the characters like Scarlett O'Hara who did "come through" suffered perhaps the greatest losses — not only loved ones, a way of life, an old, prehaps imagined security, but a sense of themselves. In those hard years of war and reconstruction, such losses were definable, even perhaps measurable. In our time, loss may not be so well understood, but the sense of loss — of youth, of innocence, of faith, of confidence, of the hope for a better tomorrow that will surely come, of something ineffable we thought we had a right to expect — is at the heart of American life.

That's why "Gone With the Wind" touches us so deeply, and has through the decades, and probably will continue to do so. That's what it means to us. For the idea of loss is also at the heart of the novel. It's harder for most of us than it was for Scarlett O'Hara to believe that "tomorrow is another day," that somehow, tomorrow, we can recover what we've paid out — that, as she told herself about Rhett, surely she could "think of some way to get him back." It may be that few of us have Scarlett's will, her irrepressible spirit. But prehaps too, the sense of loss within us is the greater, the will to recover the weaker, because we cannot as certainly know what it is that's been lost in *our* America. ■

This was adapted by The New York Times Book Review from the introduction to the Book-of-the-Month Club's forthcoming anniversary edition of "Gone With the Wind" by Margaret Mitchell.

Tom Wicker is on the staff of the New York Times

Frankly My Dear, I Don't Give a Damn!

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NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
McDerI	28713	19⅜	19	19½	+ ⅜
BorgWa	15065	31⅞	28⅞	30⅝	+1¾
TexCm	14304	23⅛	22⅞	23	
EKodk	12027	62¼	61¾	62⅛	+ ⅜
AT&T	11794	25½	24¾	25	
Sears	11544	48⅞	48	48¼	
Chrys s	10831	37	35⅝	36¼	
Disney s	10750	51½	50	51¼	+1½
CmwE	10478	30⅞	30⅛	30¼	+ ¼
PhilPet	8862	10⅛	10	10⅛	− ⅛
ChmNY	8731	53⅝	52¼	52½	+ ¼
Pfizer	8690	64	62¼	63½	+2½
IBM	8373	151	149	149⅞	− ⅞
DowCh	8280	57⅞	56½	57⅞	+1
GtWFin	8141	41¼	38½	41¼	+2¾

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
Bonds	89.50	+ 0.17
Utilities	88.89	+ 0.28
Industrials	90.10	+ 0.05

Market Sales

NYSE 4 p.m. volume	110,910,000
NYSE prev. cons. close	130,472,730
Amex 4 p.m. volume	12,000,000
Amex prev. cons. close	11,600,000
OTC 4 p.m. volume	120,564,500
NYSE volume up	48,104,640
NYSE volume down	47,606,420
Amex volume up	5,306,570
Amex volume down	4,070,680

NYSE Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	683	843
Declined	833	699
Unchanged	449	429
Total Issues	1965	1971
New Highs	82	73
New Lows	8	9

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	141.15	140.40	140.98	+ 0.03
Industrials	163.84	162.87	163.62	+ 0.16
Transp.	123.33	122.21	122.64	— 1.07
Utilities	69.97	69.75	69.97	+ 0.05
Finance	152.33	152.52	152.00	— 0.41

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Sh'rt
June 5	257,986	377,226	8,359
June 4	232,115	398,839	11,840
June 3	254,578	410,040	861
June 2	326,294	500,034	690
May 30	313,778	491,759	2,621

*Included in the sales figures

Friday's NYSE Closing

Via The Associated Press

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	1879.98	1894.28	1866.12	1885.90	+ 6.46
Trans	803.83	805.50	791.50	795.28	— 9.17
Util	188.38	189.20	186.26	187.76	— 0.93
Comp	722.92	727.01	715.62	721.84	— 1.29

AMEX Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	299	272
Declined	260	321
Unchanged	254	218
Total Issues	813	811
New Highs	31	31
New Lows	5	10

Standard & Poor's Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	275.92	273.98	275.42	+ 0.22
Transp.	205.46	202.94	203.85	— 1.41
Utilities	105.45	104.78	105.23	+ 0.10
Finance	29.18	28.84	28.98	— 0.18
Composite	246.07	244.43	245.67	+ 0.02

NASDAQ Index

	Close	Ch'ge	Week Ago	Year Ago
Composite	400.25	+ 3.27	400.16	291.03
Industrials	407.89	+ 0.78	406.83	301.56
Finance	533.69	+ 3.84	529.34	364.29
Insurance	447.32	— 3.06	461.33	344.24
Utilities	340.20	+ 1.76	338.57	276.61
Banks	434.10	+ 0.91	429.16	276.61
Transp.	358.89	+ 0.09	363.56	267.33

NASDAQ Diary

	Close	
Advanced	1,078	1,052
Declined	916	944
Unchanged	2,271	2,236
Total Issues	4,265	4,260

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
[illegible]					

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
260.63	259.84	260.36	+ 0.46

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Dow Gains 6.46, to a Record

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices were narrowly mixed at the close of the New York Stock Exchange Friday in light trading, although the Dow Jones industrial average closed at a record high.

The Dow, which rose 16.15 to 1,879.44 on Thursday, rose 6.46 to 1,885.90, topping its previous record close of 1,882.35 on May 29. But declining issues led advances by a 4-3 ratio among the 1,950 issues crossing the NYSE tape.

The NYSE composite index edged up 0.03, to 140.98.

Volume on the Big Board rose to 111.1 million shares from 110.9 million on Thursday.

Prices were higher in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

Analysts said a strong bond market rally was helping stocks withstand scattered profit-taking and worry about the economy. At 3:15 P.M., the bellwether 30-year Treasury bond was up more than 2 points, to 95¼.

Before the market opened, the Labor Department reported that U.S. civilian unemployment rose 0.2 percentage points, to 7.3 percent in May. The data also reflected weaker-than-expected gains in nonfarm payrolls.

"The stock market has already had a tremendous run based on interest-rate declines," said Larry Greenwald, co-manager of equity trading at Sanford C. Bernstein.

But Mr. Greenwald said with the market near record heights, more rate declines are not enough to strongly motivate investors. "People get a little jittery when the economy remains in the doldrums," he said.

At 3 P.M., McDermott International was the most active NYSE-listed issue, and higher.

Walt Disney was gaining. It has climbed recently amid speculation that the company could profitably sell and lease back its Epcot Center in Florida.

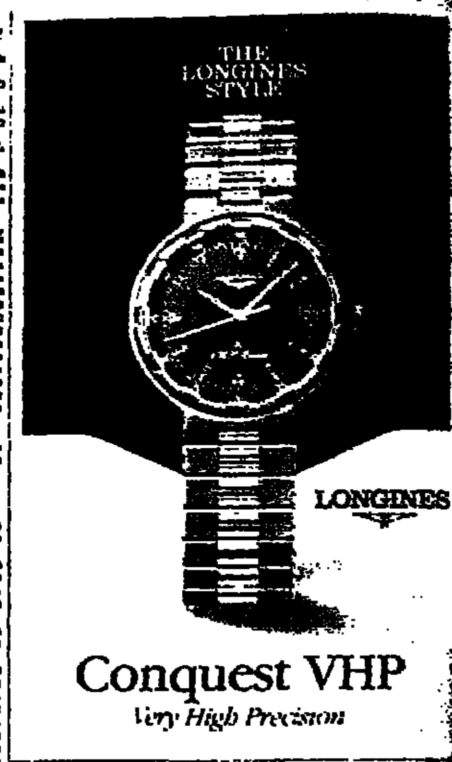
Pharmaceutical stocks were ahead after Kidder, Peabody & Co. recommended them. Marion Laboratories, Eli Lilly, Upjohn and Merck were all higher.

In the auto sector, General Motors were losing ground but Ford and Chrysler were ahead.

Among other blue chip issues, Eastman Kodak, Dow Chemical, Celanese and Owens Illinois were advancing. AT&T was off slightly.

IBM, Digital Equipment and Cray Research were all lower. So were Texas Instruments, National Semiconductor and Advanced Micro Devices.

On the Amex, active issues included Horn & Hardart, Wickes Cos. and Horn & Hardart warrants.



12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
A										
25¼	12	AAR s	.44	1.8	22	938	25	24	24⅞	+ ⅞
30	21¼	ADT	.92	3.3		90	27¾	27½	27½	— ⅛
28⅝	11½	AFG s			18	209	27⅝	27¼	27½	
25⅝	12⅝	AGS			16	226	21⅞	20⅞	21⅛	+ ⅜
15	9⅞	AMCA				42	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
60⅝	37½	AMR			11	6811	56⅛	54⅞	54⅞	—1⅛
27½	23¼	ANR pf	2.67	10.5		11	25⅝	25½	25½	— ½
23½	19	ANR pf	2.12	9.6		9	22	21¾	22	+ ⅛
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(Continued on Page 16)

Saturday-Sunday, June 7-8, 1986 International Herald Tribune Special News Report

Atlanta: New Face of the South

HISTORY
At a Glance

1845: City Is Named For a Railroad Link

The name Atlanta, a reference to Western and Atlantic Railroad, is given to the site of the southern terminus of a rail link to the North. The city is set to become the principal inland transportation center of the Old South.

1864: Civil War Brings Defeat, Destruction

On Sept. 2, 1864, Federal troops takeover the city. By November, much has been burned, and General W. T. Sherman leaves on his "*march to the sea.*"

1895: City Rises Again

After the Civil War, Atlanta epitomizes the spirit of the New South, advocating reconciliation with the North to restore business. A black educator, Booker T. Washington, urges blacks to seek economic security before *political or social* equality. Other blacks reject this approach.

Washington

1968: King Is Buried

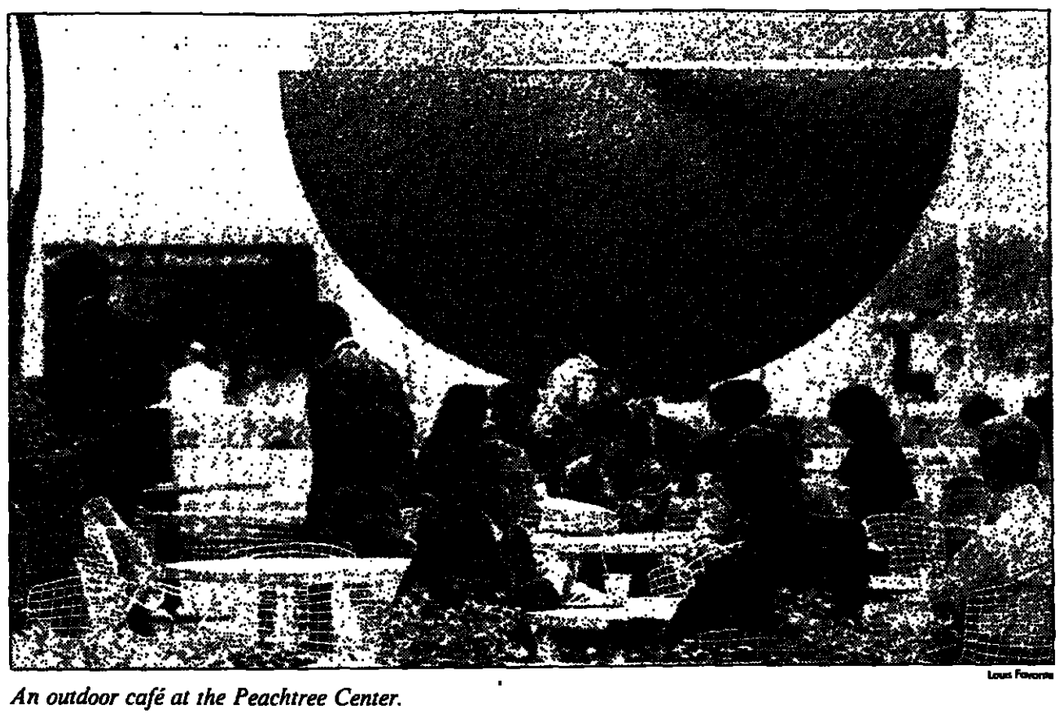
On April 9, 1968, Martin Luther King Jr., the assassinated leader of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, is buried after a funeral that draws thousands of mourners to the city.

1973: Atlanta Elects First Black Mayor

In October, 1973, Atlanta becomes the first major city in the South to elect a black mayor, Maynard H. Jackson.

1986: Tara Remembered

Atlanta gets a "Gone With the Wind" *museum on the 50th anniversary of Margaret Mitchell's book.*



Louis Faverone

An outdoor café at the Peachtree Center.

City Finds Racial Harmony Pays Off

By Art Harris

ATLANTA — A Chinese journalist, exploring racial progress in this booming capital of the New South, was somewhat taken aback on a recent outting to a popular restaurant set in a converted slave quarters. A young black boy, *the menu board about his neck, began chanting* dinner items. Soon, a black waitress, all gussied up in plantation-chic a la Prissy in "Gone With The Wind," served up fried chicken, collard greens and corn bread, tasty regional specialties.

"I'm afraid he thinks you're a slave," said the host, as the bemused waitress tried to *unravel cultural confusion by confessing her* generous wage: $12 an hour, which included tips. Now the visitor was doubly perplexed. Imagine, slaves making so much money.

"We make nice money, we make nice tips," *laughed Jo Ann Trimble, 35. "But this isn't* about slavery. This is about freedom."

Of course, Aunt Fanny's Cabin is pure Tara *time warp in the Dixie suburbs, fantasy in* Magnolialand, where the South is finally learning to laugh at itself and bury old taboos in a city that bills itself as "too busy to hate."

The slogan was launched by the Chamber of Commerce in the turbulent 1960s to tout the racial harmony Atlanta enjoyed when other Southern cities were erupting in violence over school desegregation. If nothing else, Atlanta remains a proud city obsessed with its image, and its leaders, black and white, always *believed that thrashing out conflicts across a* table beat the streets.

Indeed, Atlanta likes to boast that it did its *integrating peacefully, with leaders of both* races concurring that riots would be bad for commerce in a forward-thinking city that one political cynic calls "too greedy to be stupid." Somehow, it held together during the tense 1960s, the black political takeover of the 1970s and the recent series of murders of 28 black children. Prosperity was always the bot*tom line.*

"There was an understanding between black leaders and the downtown business establishment that good race relations were good for business," said John Lewis, a city councilman and a black civil rights hero once beaten on an Alabama march.

And now that blacks like Mr. Lewis wield the political power in this majority black city, the driving force in Atlanta remains enlightened self-interest, with Mayor Andrew Young playing dual roles as cheerleader and referee, even as he preaches a gospel of boosterism, unfettered growth and golden opportunity.

"*My job,*" *he said, "is to see that whites get* some of the power and blacks get some of the money." As the second black mayor, he is

Continued on page 14

'Too Busy to Hate'

A Bustling Metropolis Obsessed With Future

Atlantans seem determined not to let differences get in the way of progress.

By William E. Schmidt

ATLANTA — When state highway engineers set out seven years ago, the *$1.3-billion project to widen Atlan*ta's freeways was the biggest of its kind in the United States, a one-time fix designed to unclog a road system that this booming Southern capital had badly outgrown.

Now, even before the work has been finished, crews will have to start some of it over. Not only must they widen, again, one gridlocked stretch of a suburban freeway, but the Atlanta City Council recently endorsed a *controversial plan to build another 6-mile* (9.6-kilometer) expressway spur to relieve growing traffic pressure on the city's prosperous northside.

Like the construction crane and the wrecking ball, the highway detour sign has replaced the dogwood blossom as a kind of contemporary symbol of Atlanta, the financial, commercial and political heart of the New South. Since 1960, the population of the 15-county Atlanta metropolitan area has more than doubled, to 2.4 million residents. The Atlanta Regional Council says that it will reach three million before the end of the century.

Atlanta's growth has been fueled not only by its evolution as the crossroads of the South, the historical intersection of important rail and road and airline routes, but also by a long-standing determination among its civic and political leadership not to let the region's abiding racial differences get in the way of progress.

In the 1950s and 1960s, when the civil rights movement was challenging the old order *across the South, Atlanta called itself "the city* too busy to hate." With the help of local blacks like the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King *Jr., civic leaders set out to dismantle the legal* barriers of segregation with little of the disruption and none of the violence that occurred elsewhere in the region.

The gospel that preached accommodation rather than confrontation worked some powerful truths. While police set dogs on demonstrators in Birmingham, Alabama, recalled Mayor Andrew Young, Atlanta's leaders were buying up the land to build what soon became the nation's second busiest airport.

Atlanta is not color-blind. Because many whites have fled the city, it is now blacker and poorer than it was a generation ago; blacks make up two-thirds of the city's population. The school system has only 7 percent white enrollment among its 67,000 pupils. Neighborhoods are, for the most part, segregated: Blacks live to the south and the west of the center city, whites to the north and east. And as much as 28 percent of the population is below the poverty line.

Still, the city has become for blacks a kind of national beacon of political and economic opportunity, a place where racial tensions

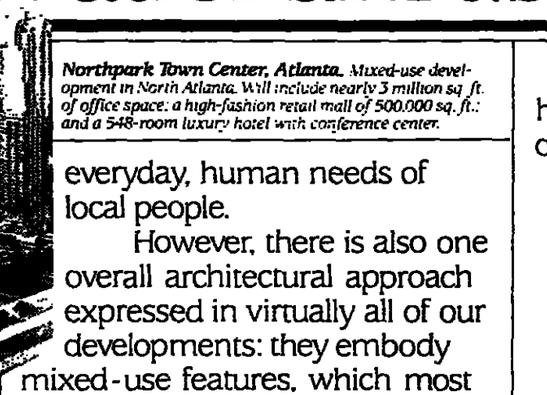
Continued on page 14

Dramatic Developments On The International Business Front.

In the increasingly complex world of business, very few activities are more demanding than the financing and developing of multi-faceted real estate projects.

Yet that is the primary thrust of The Portman Companies. And through three decades of wide-ranging experience, we've been able to create a striking series of significant projects.

Each is distinctly different, because every Portman development must contribute positively to the individual community it serves; it must establish an environment which is responsive to the everyday, human needs of local people.

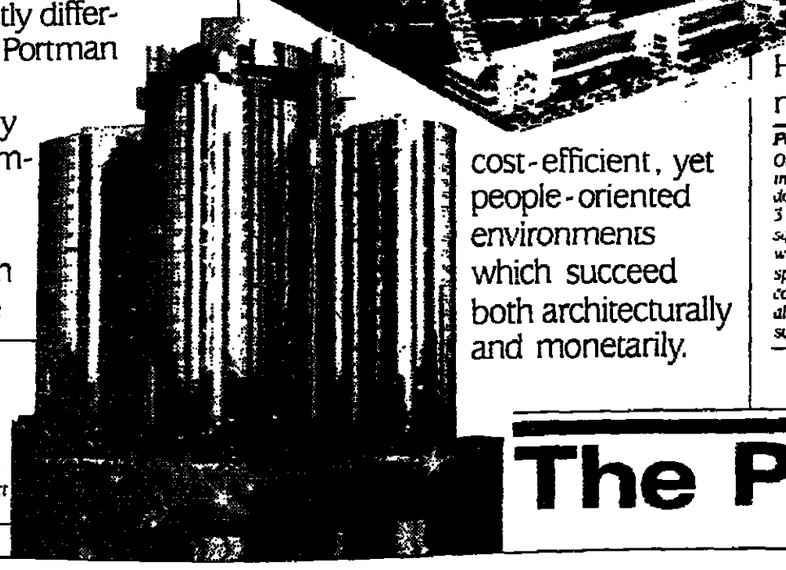


Northpark Town Center, Atlanta. *Mixed-use development in North Atlanta. Will include nearly 3 million sq. ft. of office space; a high-fashion retail mall of 500,000 sq. ft.; and a 548-room luxury hotel with conference center.*

However, there is also one overall architectural approach expressed in virtually all of our developments: they embody mixed-use features, which most frequently combine hotel/living space, office space and retail space.

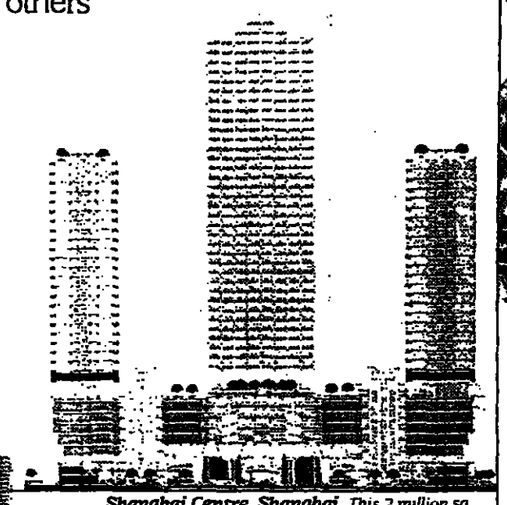
The result? Spectacular, cost-efficient, yet people-oriented environments which succeed both architecturally and monetarily.

Marina Square, Singapore. *Mixed-use development covering 23 acres of reclaimed land, 3 hotels totalling 2,086 rooms and managed by 3 different companies. 835,000 sq. ft. of multi-level retail space.*

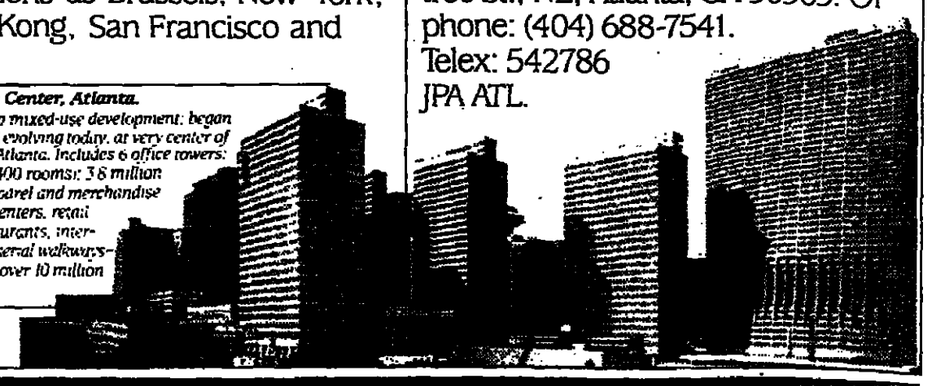


Westin Bonaventure Hotel, Los Angeles. *This combination 1,500-room convention hotel and retail center has served as a catalyst for the revitalization of downtown Los Angeles. Surrounding property values and commercial activity have increased every year since the project opened in 1977.*

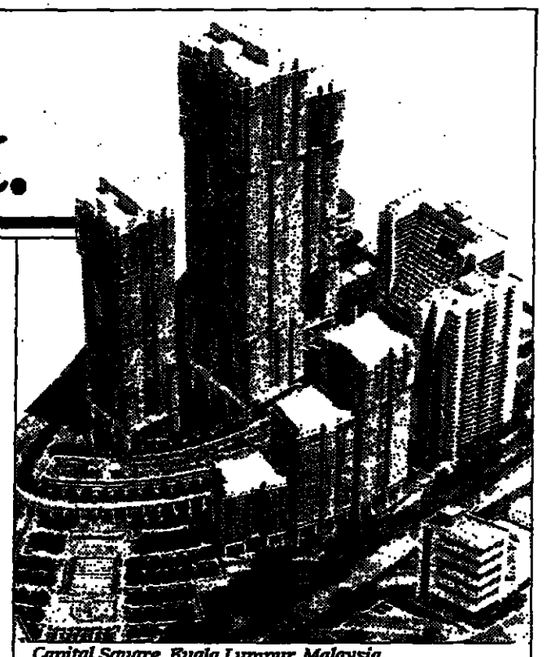
In addition to the projects highlighted here, we've completed others in such diverse locations as Brussels, New York, Hong Kong, San Francisco and more.



Shanghai Centre, Shanghai. *This 2 million sq. ft. mixed-use complex is the largest foreign investment project in the People's Republic of China. It includes: 700-room hotel; large exhibition space; housing; office space; retail shops; 1,000-seat multifunctional theater. Scheduled completion, 1989.*



Peachtree Center, Atlanta. *Our flagship mixed-use development; began in 1961, still evolving today, at very center of downtown Atlanta. Includes 6 office towers; 3 hotels (1,400 rooms); 3.6 million sq. ft. of apparel and merchandise wholesale centers, retail space; restaurants, interconnecting aerial walkways; all totalling over 10 million sq. ft.*



Capital Square, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. *15-acre mixed-use project totalling over 3.3 million sq. ft.: 4 office towers; 587-room hotel; 421,000 sq. ft. retail center; 28-story apartment tower. Its 10-year phased construction plan began in 1985. Architect: John Portman & Associates.*

We always remain eager to discuss innovative projects anywhere in the world. So if you're envisioning a dramatic development on your own business horizon, contact: Hal Barry or A.J. Robinson, The Portman Companies, Suite 201, 225 Peachtree St., NE, Atlanta, GA 30303. Or phone: (404) 688-7541.
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Transportation Hub ■ *Business Growth*

Metropolis Obsessed With Future

Continued from page 13

have not been as barbed as they have been, for example, in Chicago, Detroit or Boston.

"Race is still a problem in Atlanta," said Mr. Young, who is serving his second term as mayor. "But the difference in Atlanta is that we admit it, we talk about it, and we deal with it on top of the table."

While the city's skyline of glass and steel skyscrapers does not seem so different from those of Dallas or Denver or any of the other new citadels of the Sunbelt economy, there is much about the city that remains enduringly Southern.

In its manners and customs, just like the cadence of its language, the city still moves to the rhythms of the South, which remains, after all, the nation's most intensely regional experience.

The mythology of the Old South gives flavor to the city. Conventioneers and visitors still arrive in search of Tara, the fictional plantation estate that will be celebrated this month when Atlanta marks the 50th anniversary of the publication of "Gone with the Wind," the epic novel by Atlantan Margaret Mitchell.

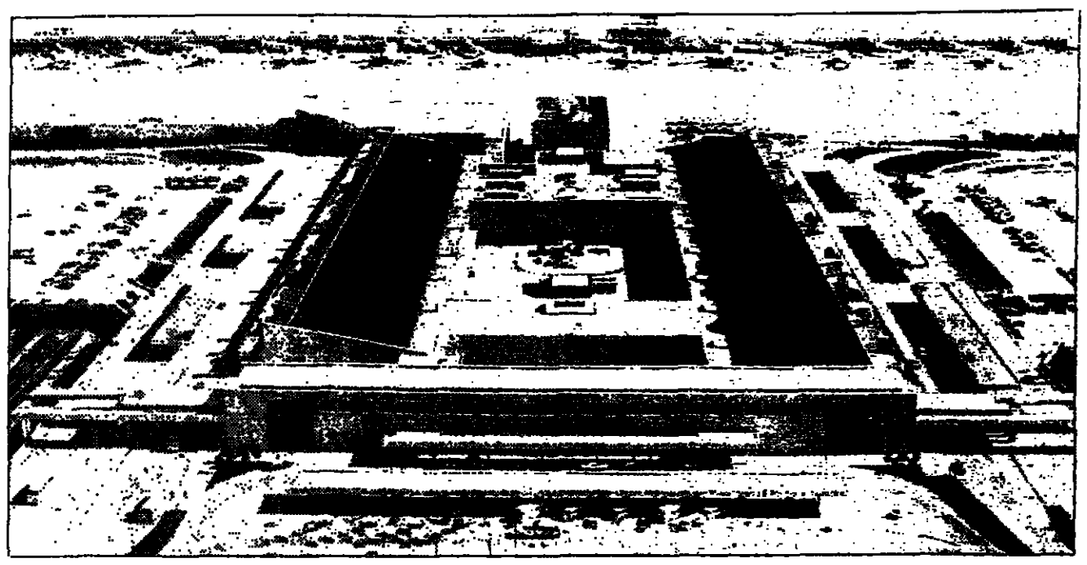
But like the old apartment blocks on Peachtree Street that fall to make way for new office towers, the prevailing mood in Atlanta sometimes seems to evince little patience for the city's past.

With its sleek rapid transit trains and booming convention trade (the city is angling for both the Republican and Democratic conventions in 1988), Atlanta is more than just Coca-Cola these days. It is a city obsessed with progress, where the local heroes include Ted Turner, the brash entrepreneur whose Cable News Network has redefined television news, and John C. Portman Jr., the architect who gave new meaning to the notion of inner space by creating hotels with soaring atriums and glass bubble elevators.

The most dramatic growth has occurred outside the city limits of Atlanta, which counts only about 450,000 residents, or about a fifth of the metropolitan population. To the northeast of the city, Gwinnett County is the fastest growing community in the nation, its population of 251,000 larger by more than 50 percent than just five years ago.

Last year alone, across the Atlanta metropolitan area, 226 new companies moved in and announced plans to build 515 projects worth $12.3 billion. In 1984, there were 100,000 new jobs added in the area, 9 percent more than 1983. Last year, there were 78,000 new jobs created, and unemployment this spring stands at only 4.4 percent.

WILLIAM E. SCHMIDT is chief of The New York Times bureau in Atlanta.



Atlanta Hartsfield International Airport: The connection for 966 foreign-based companies in Georgia.

The South's Gateway to World

By Maria Saporta

ATLANTA — Once a parochial Southern town, Atlanta has matured into a thriving center of international commerce serving the southeastern United States.

In only a decade, Atlanta has blossomed into a city with 28 foreign-based banks, 51 weekly trans-Atlantic flights and hundreds of international companies.

On July 2, the city will get its first direct air connection to the Far East when Japan Air Lines begins flights between Atlanta and Tokyo with a refueling stop in Seattle. The city's leaders believe the Japanese connection will round out its role as an international business center.

In addition, the Atlanta-based Delta Airlines is a leading contender to win rights to fly to Tokyo. The U.S. Department of Transportation is expected to decide later this summer whether Delta can have five weekly flights from Atlanta to Tokyo via Portland, Oregon, beginning in the fall.

"With the direct flights to Tokyo, I think the new growth area will be the Far East connection," said Tom Harrold, an Atlanta attorney who works solely with international business clients. "That will include not only Japan, but Korea running a close second. And a lot of passive investment will come out of Hong Kong and trading opportunities will come out of Singapore and Indonesia."

Japan Air Lines selected Atlanta largely because of the existing Japanese presence in Atlanta and the state of Georgia. State officials claim that Georgia has more Japanese companies than any state other than California. And recently, Japanese investment in Georgia has accelerated.

In late May, Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. Ltd. announced plans to build a $20-million plant manufacturing car audio equipment in the south metropolitan area of Atlanta. The plant is expected to employ 800 people within three years of operation.

Matsushita, which manufactures consumer electronic products under the brand names of Panasonic, Technics, Quasar and National, picked its location because of the Hartsfield Atlanta International Airport, Southern hospitality, proximity of raw materials and the availability of skilled workers. It joins 158 other Japanese companies and 966 foreign-based companies that have located in Georgia.

The growth of foreign-based companies has been dramatic. In 1975, there were only 150. After Japan, Britain has the most companies in the state and British companies employ more Georgians — 14,140 — than other foreign-based investors.

Barry Holmes, the British consul general in Atlanta, said of Georgia: "It's got the climate. It's got the communication. It's got a skilled work force, and very importantly, it has a nonunionized labor force, and British companies have had problems with unions."

Canadian companies have invested $953 million in the state, making it the leading foreign investor. West Germany, the Netherlands, France and Sweden have also invested heavily.

The international growth in Atlanta really began between 1975 and 1980, when "a combination of many things happened at the same time," Mayor Andrew Young said. Although he credits the Coca-Cola Co. for laying an international foundation for the city, Atlanta was in the spotlight during the 1970s for other reasons.

The election of Jimmy Carter as president in 1976 generated interest in the New South and in Mr. Carter's home state. Georgia had a progressive governor. George Busbee, who took advantage of the state's new image by going on international trade missions and changing banking legislation to permit foreign banks.

"Suddenly Georgia not only had the visibility, but it had a team at every level to implement the vision of an international city," Mr. Young said.

A banking law passed in 1976 permitted foreign-based banks to book loans in the state. International banks flocked to Atlanta.

Once the banking law was changed, state and city officials began lobbying to have the Atlanta airport designated as a trans-Atlantic gateway. Although there was opposition from existing gateways, Mr. Carter helped by liberalizing international aviation agreements.

"International investment started in Georgia in a big way when we finally broke the monopoly of New York, Miami, Los Angeles and San Francisco on intercontinental nonstop air service," said George Berry, commissioner of the Georgia Department of Transportation and a former aviation commissioner for Atlanta. "Atlanta received authority to begin nonstop service to London in 1978. That is the date from which our major international investment has occurred."

MARIA SAPORTA is a business writer for The Atlanta Journal and The Atlanta Constitution.

Corporate Love Story A Prosperous Affair

By Jan Jaben

ATLANTA — Last month at the Coca-Cola Co.'s 100th birthday celebration here, Mayor Andrew Young donned a red Coca-Cola shirt and, along with the company's president, Roberto C. Goizueta, led the singing of "I'd Like to Buy the World a Coke," the 1960 commercial jingle that became a hit song.

"This is our way of saying, 'Thank you for all you've done for Atlanta, Coca-Cola,'" Mr. Young said.

The mayor knew the city had more to be grateful for than the park in which he was standing, which was named for the company's late president, Robert W. Woodruff. Coca-Cola is the city's most prominent corporate citizen and a major benefactor. Mr. Woodruff gave away or influenced foundations to donate a total of $350 million.

The participation of 300,000 Atlantans in the Coca-Cola celebrations reflected their awareness of the company's importance to the city. Atlantans seem to believe that the prosperity of the city and its corporations are closely entwined.

For a Southern city, Atlanta is exceedingly formal. Open-collared shirts or khaki suits, which are de rigueur in summer in Miami or Houston, are rarely spotted here, where business suits and ties are the norm. Atlanta is sometimes referred to as the New York of the South and it is, by nearly every measure, a corporate town.

It cannot claim many major corporate headquarters, yet it is ranked third by Forbes as a headquarters site for America's small companies, those with sales of $1 million to $300 million. And John Naisbitt, the author, sees Atlanta as one of the 10 best places in the United States to start a business.

Atlanta has long been a distribution point for the Southeast. The city was born at the juncture of railroad lines and continues its transportation role as a major airline hub. As a result, 490 of the Fortune 500 companies have some type of office or facility in the city — most often a regional or district office.

Some corporations, however, have moved their national headquarters here, such as Georgia-Pacific Corp. "Our performance has definitely benefited by our proximity to growing markets," said the company's chairman and chief executive officer, T. Marshall Hahn Jr.

"The nearly four years since our relocation to Atlanta have proved the soundness of our decision," he said. "We chose Atlanta because of its favorable business climate, its excellent transportation network, the quality of life it offers for employees and its position as the center of growth in the Southeast."

But then, the corporate community is closely knit. As John W. McIntyre, chairman and chief executive officer of C&S Georgia Corp., one of the city's largest banking groups, said, "Atlanta's senior executives all know each other. We tend to live in the same area and know each other through business and socially."

A bubbling success for 100 years.

That cohesiveness wields power. Mayor Young's predecessor and the city's first black mayor, Maynard H. Jackson, did not endear himself to the business community. Mr. Young, on the other hand, is sometimes accused of putting corporate interests first.

According to Delta Air Lines Inc., another corporate giant based in Atlanta, the city's backing of a modern airport has been important to its continued success.

In Coca-Cola's case, the city has rarely had to ask for help. Most of Mr. Woodruff's philanthropic donations were made anonymously. Between 1937 and 1985, the year he died, he gave or influenced the giving of an estimated $250 million to Emory University, including a $105-million endowment in 1980.

Mr. Woodruff also gave $28 million to the arts center, now called the Robert W. Woodruff Arts Center; $10 million for the Robert W. Woodruff Library at Atlanta University Center, a group of black universities; and $13 million for a downtown park.

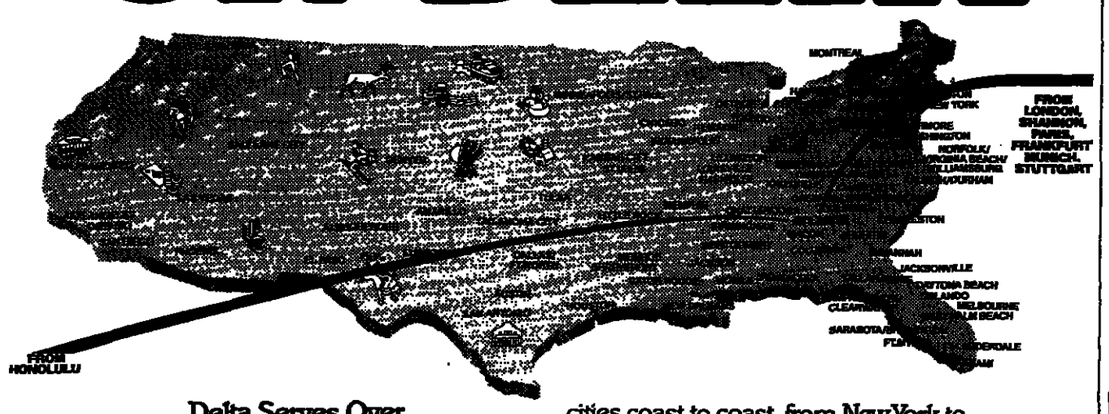
Although most Atlantans are not always appreciative of the city's corporate largesse, at times they try to return the favor.

In 1982, when Delta Air Lines reported its first money-losing year, employees banded together to show their gratitude for the company's policy of not laying off employees. Three flight attendants launched a drive to raise $30 million to buy the company a Boeing 767. Local merchants and even passengers contributed.

JAN JABEN is a freelance writer based in Atlanta.

The most convenient gateway to the U.S.A.

ATLANTA ON DELTA



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City Finds Racial Harmony Pays Off

Continued from page 13

merely carrying on a legacy of compromise quietly practiced by white mayors in decades past.

"You never had the racial polarization here, the tension, the violence, that you had in Birmingham, Little Rock, Selma and other places," Mr. Lewis said. "Atlanta had enlightened white leaders and a sophisticated black leadership willing to work together."

Back in 1837, however, the only blacks hereabouts were slaves when a surveyor drove a stake into the red clay that marked the future site of a town dubbed "Terminus," where two railroads were to come together. By 1842, when the railroad was completed, there were six houses. The name was changed to Marthasville, after the daughter of Georgia's governor. And in 1856, the city council voted down a black man's request to launch an "ice cream saloon," dismissing his early American dream as "unwise."

Yet, say historians, the seeds for Atlanta's unique biracial coalition-building were planted just after the Civil War, when white missionaries founded Atlanta University, a black college, to teach freed slaves how to read and write.

It was 1867, the year Atlanta became Georgia's official capital after hotels in the old capital, Milledgeville, refused black delegates to the state's constitutional convention. Black representatives were kicked out of the legislature in 1868, but the city would soon become a thriving center for black higher education, with six black colleges cranking out leaders able to negotiate with a tradition-bound white power structure.

Among early black leaders were Booker T. Washington, the educator who advocated trade schools, and W.E.B. Du Bois, the black intellectual who urged blacks to develop their minds and cultural graces, even as they fought for their rights. Such ideas would influence young black leaders like Michael Lomax, a brainy politician who teaches English literature at a black college here when he is not overseeing a $1-billion budget as Fulton County Commission chairman.

Yet, Atlanta was hardly without prejudice, then or now. A vicious 1906 race riot left dozens of blacks dead as white thugs went on a killing spree to avenge alleged attacks on white women. And the Invisible Empire of the Ku Klux Klan designated Atlanta the "Imperial City," boasting 15,000 members in 1915, when the city premiered the film, "Birth of a Nation."

The "color line" was firmly entrenched, but blacks hardly shrunk from the fray. In 1919, blacks defeated a tax rise to fund city school expansion (designed to benefit whites) by boycotting a public referendum requiring a majority vote.

Two years later, with concessions from white leaders to build several black schools, the tax boost sailed through with black support at the polls.

There were no black policemen until 1948, and they could not arrest whites for years. Yet, despite blacks lack of real power, white politicians gingerly courted them in the 1940s and 1950s at integrated lunches hosted by the all-black "Hungry Club." Blacks asked tough questions politely, recalled John Cox, 56, a black Delta Airlines vice president.

Such gentility was severely tested in 1959, as blacks protested segregated lunch counters downtown. When other demonstrations over school desegregation threatened to explode, Robert W. Woodruff, the late president of Atlanta-based Coca-Cola, summoned business leaders to his office and quietly demanded schools be kept open at all costs.

Mayor Ivan Allen, Jr., the genteel patriarch who presided over much of Atlanta's racial change, suggested that the integration of the lunch counters coincide with the schools. But that would mean a five-month wait. Enter Martin Luther King, Jr. He asked blacks for patience. "I find people here who are not willing to wait another five months after waiting a hundred years," he railed from the pulpit. "If anyone breaks this contract, let it be the white man."

It was a deal, and later, Mayor Allen would be the only white mayor from a Southern city to testify on behalf of the 1964 Civil Rights Act. He dismantled "Colored Only" signs at City Hall, hired black firemen and proposed the first black guest to the all-white Commerce Club. Members sat mute until Mr. Woodruff endorsed it.

And when white businessmen threatened to boycott a downtown dinner in honor of King's Nobel prize, a top Coke official put out the word: "Coke doesn't need Atlanta. It's up to you whether Atlanta needs Coke." Within 24 hours, tickets to the dinner were sold out.

So it went. Black civil rights leaders bled in Alabama and Mississippi, but always retreated to Atlanta to heal and plot the next move. It was their "demilitarized zone."

By 1973, blacks held the voting majority, and, with some white support, elected Maynard H. Jackson, a lawyer, as the city's first black mayor. The white power structure was aghast: He was insisting that blacks get 20 percent of city contracts (35 percent under Mr. Young); he held up $400 million in airport contracts to show that he meant business.

White bankers were put on notice: Promote blacks to the executive suite and pump loans into black projects — or else he would withdraw $450 million in city funds and put the money in Birmingham banks. "I'd hate to do it," he said, "but I will."

It worked, and blacks were moved upstairs. But white businessmen still flinched eight years later, when Andrew Young was elected without their support. He promptly put them at ease, asking for their blessing and burying ill will. Overnight, he made rich white people feel good again.

"He understands that the most important thing business can do for Atlanta is to create jobs and opportunity," said John Portman, an architect-developer and a leading member of the Atlanta ruling class. "So he's creating a climate where it can happen. He's had a tremendous impact on business moving in. Everybody wins."

"Nothing moves forward without the business community," said Mr. Young, a born-again Southern capitalist, pragmatist and darling of the white establishment.

But a legacy of good will has been unable to break down segregated housing patterns or raise up the inner-city poor. Atlanta mirrors many of the racial attitudes of other American cities, except that its residents seem to believe it is better.

"When it comes to [racial] attitudes, Atlanta is not terribly different from other cities," said John Hutcheson, a Georgia State professor who oversaw the local survey. "But there are factors that tend to mitigate against the types of overt strife that have occurred" elsewhere.

"There are a lot of black people who have made it here, and they serve as role models to some degree," he added. "There is some hope. There is no Watts, no large tenement areas like in the Bronx."

But progressive white businessmen like Larry Gellerstedt still find plenty of room for improvement. "The nitty-gritty problems are economic," he said.

"There are an awful lot of blacks without jobs, living in poverty. Some way, we've got to improve that."

ART HARRIS is on the staff of The Washington Post.

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Money and Politics ■ Redevelopment

Black Mayor Boosts White Businessmen

"We made peace with capitalism. It rewards people for working hard."

By Priscilla Painton

ATLANTA — In a speech three years ago, Mayor Andrew Young took a few seconds to defend his extensive international traveling. "Oh, it would be nice to stay here and fill the potholes," said the mayor. "And we do that. If you find a pothole, come see me. I'll fill it myself. There are so few of them that I can make that promise."

People took the minister and former diplomat at his word, and 70 calls came into city hall asking him to fix potholes. The response astounded Mr. Young, but did not disarm him. Three days later, he put on blue coveralls and a hard hat and set out to fix four of the crevasses himself. It was a public relations tour de force, with two dozen reporters on hand to jot down his jokes and pledges to see to the "details" of city government.

The pothole incident is one example of what has made the mayor of this Sunbelt city so politically resilient and, to his critics, so frustrating as an administrator.

Mr. Young does not spend much time learning about Atlanta's potholes, or many of its other daily problems. Instead, he approaches the job the way a professor would approach a class. In his occasional appearances, he draws a broad and elegant picture of where the city is and where it should go, and then lets others fill in the details. And when this visionary style of government gets him into trouble, he can usually charm his way out of it.

"He himself has realized his management won't work in an ingrained bureaucracy," said Stoney Cooks, the mayor's chief adviser. "If he had a style that translated his goals into reality, he would be seen as a fantastic mayor."

As it is, Mr. Young can take credit for doing for Atlanta what President Ronald Reagan has done for the United States: He has made the white business community feel good again. He believes the best way to nurture racial harmony in this majority black city is by igniting its entrepreneurial spirit and letting some of the wealth bubble up to aid the poor.

"I've made peace with capitalism," he was quoted as saying last year in an article in Esquire. "There's nothing better for coping with sin. It rewards the people for working hard."

Mayor Andrew Young on a rare nontravel day in his office.

When Mr. Young was elected in 1981, he had the advantage of being the city's second black mayor. The first, Maynard H. Jackson, had taken on the job of integrating the city's economy and left the white business community in an uproar.

Mr. Young could afford to make peace with white business leaders and he claims this as one of his major accomplishments. "At the time I was elected mayor, there was a fear that private investment was beginning to dry up," he said before being sworn in for a second term. "One of the goals I set was to try to create a climate where business would flourish and where we could generate jobs. I think that has been done far better than I had anticipated."

But critics of Mr. Young say his pilgrimages across the world to bring foreign trade and commerce to Atlanta has kept him out of town so much that he is not an effective mayor.

Meanwhile, Mr. Young's energetic support of development, and his philosophy that wealth eventually makes its way to people with initiative, have angered some of the city's poor blacks, as well as some middle-class whites who have stayed in the city. Both groups considered themselves part of the mayor's constituency.

And with good reason. In his first campaign, Mr. Young pledged "to fight against any threat to the character of the residential communities." Yet, he has emerged since then as a chief proponent of a highway that would carry traffic from downtown to the new Jimmy Carter Library, which, in the view of critics of the plan, would disrupt some of Atlanta's oldest and greenest neighborhoods.

At the same time, some of the defenders of Atlanta's poor residents complain that "no attention has been paid to the have-nots," in the words of Charles King, president of the Urban Crisis Center in Atlanta. "Young has been concerned so much with keeping the city alive, the have-nots are dying on the vine."

But Mr. Young, like Mr. Reagan, seems protected by his charm. He was elected to a second term last year with more than 80 percent of the vote.

PRISCILLA PAINTON is a staff reporter for The Atlanta Constitution.

Ted Turner: An Atlanta Success Story

ATLANTA — Ted Turner, 47, the head of a growing Atlanta-based multimedia empire that includes Cable News Network, SuperStation, TBS and CNN Headline News, is a headline-maker himself.

Whether he is bidding $5.4 billion in an unsuccessful attempt to take over CBS Inc., or buying out MGM-UA Entertainment Co., or offending an ethnic group with his brash remarks, Mr. Turner speaks and does as he pleases.

The fact that he is a multimillionaire helps. And despite, or because of, his apparent lack of sensitivity to others, he has a far-reaching reputation.

Paul D. Beckham, the vice president of administration for Turner Broadcasting System Inc., recalled a 1985 trip to Moscow to discuss the Goodwill Games, which are to be held there this July. "I was talking to a hall lady, trying to get a call to Atlanta," Mr. Beckham said. "A guy from Sweden overheard me place the call to Atlanta and asked if I'd heard of Ted Turner."

After taking his father's billboard company and expanding it to include a number of radio and TV stations, Mr. Turner made his first big move in 1976, when he took WTBS, an Atlanta UHF station, to cable via satellite.

In the same year, he took over the Atlanta Braves baseball team and then in 1977 acquired the Atlanta Hawks basketball team. Mr. Turner is also a successful yachtsman, winning the America's Cup in 1977.

He also supports banning the bomb and ending the arms race. In March 1985, he was one of a group that founded the Better World Society, a nonprofit organization that seeks to produce and distribute television programming internationally on issues deemed critical to the survival of the world.

He sees CNN as a way to achieve "better understanding between nations." He also believes that sports can help overcome political animosities.

By the end of 1984, CNN produced a profit and today it is received in 33.5 million households, which is 80 percent of all cable households. And, after he failed to buy out CBS, he succeeded in purchasing MGM and its 3,650 films.

Jan Jaben

Media wheeler-dealer Turner

Downtown Revival Goes Underground

ATLANTA — Much of the city's past lives underground below the streets, along bleak corridors, in ruins buried under the city's thicket of skyscrapers.

In that subterranean world inhabited sometimes by vagrants lies a town that has lived three lives and died three deaths. First, it was torched by the Union Army. Then, it was built over. And then, after a brief revival as Atlanta's playground, it was abandoned.

Today, it is trying to rise again, in the same tradition that turned this city of Civil War ashes into the capital of the South.

What Mayor Andrew Young wants to do is give downtown Atlanta the kind of vibrance for which his hometown of New Orleans is known. His administration is backing a $150-million project conceived by the developer who turned Faneuil Hall in Boston and Harborplace in Baltimore into modern American piazzas.

But the question is whether the new and more elaborate Underground district can help reverse a pattern common to many U.S. cities since the 1960s: the flight of people and businesses to the suburbs. The downtown of this majority black city, invaded by businessmen during the day, is deserted after 5 P.M. And few of those who feel comfortable in the noon sun of a downtown park would consider staying in the area after a workday, or returning there on the weekend.

"The problem you describe is the reason why we're undertaking the project in the first place," said Joe Martin, president of the Underground Festival Development Co., a private corporation created to oversee the project. "We want to breathe life into the city, draw people from all over the place and make downtown Atlanta the true heart of the metropolitan community."

If this happens, it will be the third resurrection for this part of the city. In 1864, General William T. Sherman and his Union forces destroyed Atlanta. When the city came to life again at the turn of the century, it was in the area of today's Underground that residents chose to do commerce.

In the 1920s, as the rebuilt Atlanta prospered, viaducts were constructed over the old railroad lines to relieve the congestion in this central business district. This meant that the first floors of many buildings stayed below street level and were ignored over the years as the upper stories were rebuilt and modified.

This "underground" city remained largely forgotten until the 1960s, when it was rediscovered, first by college students who went there to drink and shoot rats, and then by investors, who eventually turned it into an entertainment area.

People often describe the old Underground as a tamer version of the French Quarter in New Orleans, and although it has faded long ago in the memories of Atlanta residents, it is still one of the first attractions that tourists ask to see.

In its heyday, the Underground had more than 70 nightclubs and restaurants that drew 4.5 million tourists, conventioneers and area residents every year. But several things combined to kill its success.

The counties surrounding Atlanta that had prohibited the sale of alcohol relaxed the restriction and suddenly downtown Atlanta had competition from the suburbs for its partying clientele. Then, the drinking age was lowered to 18, and the influx of young people to the Underground put off its older patrons.

Forgotten city of nightlife was unearthed in '60s.

Also, about the same time, the city began building a rapid rail system, which razed some of the Underground's buildings.

But perhaps more than anything else, the Underground was the victim of white flight. During the 1970s, as the northern end of downtown continued to grow, Atlanta lost 14 percent of its population. The population in the suburbs, meanwhile, increased by 28 percent. Today, 1.8 million suburbanites encircle the city. About 450,000 people remain in the city, and 68 percent of them are black. By early 1981, only 10 businesses remained in the Underground. By the end of that year, all had either folded or followed the population to the suburbs.

For all its troubles, the Underground has a remarkable history of resilience. This time, the mayor himself has come to the rescue, naming the project the top priority of his administration when he was elected in 1981.

Late last year, he said: "There will be an Underground project developed, whether it's the same project we are talking about now or not. The commitment of both the public and private sector has guaranteed that there will be an Underground."

But the plan, which includes a marketplace, two plazas, a theater that would depict the history of Atlanta, and a museum, has faced a series of obstacles since it was proposed.

The latest problem was a decision by the Georgia Supreme Court in December, striking down the original financial plan. The court said the package, which involved issuing $85 million worth of bonds, had to be approved by the voters.

To avoid the cost and complication of a referendum, supporters of the project have designed a new financial package which was recently accepted by Fulton County Superior Court. And although city officials are still waiting to hear from the higher state court, they are speaking confidently about the Underground's future.

Priscilla Painton

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Friday's NYSE Closing

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(Continued)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
77¼	45½	OwenIll	1.90	2.5	14	1003	77⅛	75¼	76⅝	+1½
39	36	Owenll wi				1	38½	38½	38½	+1
18¾	11⅛	Oxford	.46	2.6	25	523	18	17¼	18	+ ⅝
		P								
41	30¾	PHH	1.00	3.1	13	348	32⅞	32	32¼	— ⅝
66¼	38¼	PPG	1.92	3.0	14	831	64¼	63⅛	63⅝	—1½
34½	20¾	PSA	.60	2.1	13	73	29⅞	29	29⅛	— ⅜
16¼	13½	PacAS	1.54	10.0		35	15⅝	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
23⅛	17¼	PacGE	1.92	8.4	8	2965	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	
57½	39⅞	PacLtg	3.48	7.4	38	476	47⅛	47	47⅛	— ⅛
16½	8¼	PacRes			18	120	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
26	16¼	PacRs pf	2.00	8.1		9	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	
17⅞	12⅞	PacSci	.40	2.3	18	9	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅜
102¼	68	PacTele	6.08	6.0	11	1782	101½	100⅝	101⅛	+ ⅜
51⅝	34	PacTl wi				39	51	50⅝	51	+ ⅝
36⅝	27	Pacifcp	2.40	7.4	10	1707	32½	32¼	32½	+ ⅛
38¼	31½	Pacil pf	4.07	12.7		7	32	31⅞	32	— ¼
44⅛	25¼	PainWb	.60	1.6	13	458	38¼	37¼	37½	— ⅜
35	25⅞	PainW pf	2.25	7.4		50	30¼	30	30¼	— ⅛
9½	5⅛	PanAm			17	4832	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
4	2½	PanA wt				127	2⅝	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
23⅝	13⅛	Panhdk n	.20	.9	20	352	22⅞	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅛
41	32⅝	PanhEC	2.30	5.8	16	2349	40⅛	39⅝	40	— ⅛
35⅝	17½	Pansph			22	179	36	35½	35¾	+ ¼
13⅝	5⅜	Pardyn				426	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
18⅝	11½	ParkEl	.12	.7	21	61	17¼	17⅛	17¼	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅝	ParkDrl	.08	1.9		143	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
45¾	30⅛	ParkH	1.20	3.0	14	322	40⅝	40	40	— ⅜
4⅞	3¼	PatPtr s				9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
19⅞	11⅛	PayNP	.64	3.5	23	411	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	
27½	13½	PayCsh	.16	.6	22	962	25¾	25¼	25¾	+ ⅜
	¼	Pengo				440	⅜			+
58½	45	PenCen			24	183	54⅞	54½	54⅝	+ ⅛
83¾	46½	Pennev	2.48	3.1	15	2285	81	79½	80	+1
34	23½	PaPL	2.56	7.8	13	424	33⅛	32⅞	32⅞	— ¼
48	35⅞	PaPL pf	4.40	9.5		120z	46¼	46¼	46¼	— ¼
48½	35⅝	PaPL pf	4.50	9.7		660z	47¼	46½	46½	— ½
98⅞	69	PaPL pf	8.60	9.2		10z	93	93	93	—1
30¼	24½	PaPL dpr	2.90	10.4		28	28¼	28	28	— ⅜
93¼	68	PaPL pr	8.40	9.5		200z	88¼	88⅛	88⅛	
29⅞	26⅞	PaPL dpr	3.25	11.2		2	29	29	29	+ ⅛
109	92½	PaPL pr	11.00	11.1		50z	99¼	99¼	99¼	—2¾
111	101½	PaPL pr	13.00	12.3		20z	106	106	106	— ½
89⅞	63½	PaPL pr	8.00	9.8		50z	82	82	82	— ¼
94½	70	PaPL pr	8.70	10.5		730z	86	83	83	—4¾
56¼	35½	Penwlt	2.20	4.1		191	53½	53	53¼	— ¼
32⅞	22¾	Penw pf	1.60	5.1		52	31½	31	31¼	+ ⅛
91	41⅜	Pennzol	2.20	4.4	26	682	50¼	49⅜	49⅝	— ½
23¾	14⅝	PeoeEn	1.32	6.2	9	127	21⅞	21¼	21⅜	— ⅛
34⅝	20½	PepBy s	.22	.6	27	773	35	34⅝	34⅝	+ ⅛
35⅝	18⅝	PepsiC s	.64	1.8	18	7765	35¼	34½	34⅞	+ ⅛
36⅞	22¾	PerkEl	.60	2.0	18	2062	30⅞	29⅞	30⅛	+1
9½	5⅝	Prmian	.96e	14.2	6	208	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	— ⅛
20⅞	12½	PervD s	.22	1.1	20	165	19⅞	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
35¼	17⅞	Petrie s	.70	2.2	18	1203	32	31¼	31⅞	+ ⅛
28½	22¾	PetRs	3.51e	12.8		19	27⅝	27¼	27⅜	— ⅛
17⅞	15⅝	PetRs pf	1.57	9.0		21	17⅞	17¾	17⅝	— ⅛
4⅞	2	Ptrinv	.58e	19.3		8	3	2⅞	3	
64⅞	43¾	Pfizer	1.64	2.6	18	8690	64	62¼	63½	+2½
32½	16¾	PhelpD			46	239	28⅛	27¾	28¼	+ ⅛
63	45	Phelp pr	5.00	8.8		11	56¾	56½	56½	— ½
20¼	14	PhilaEl	2.20	11.9	7	7809	18⅞	18⅝	18½	— ¼
37¾	28	PhilE pf	3.80	10.9		880z	36½	34⅞	35	—1
42½	30¾	PhilE pf	4.30	10.8		100z	40	40	40	+1¼
42	32½	PhilE pf	4.40	10.9		150z	40½	40½	40½	+1½
70	51⅝	PhilE pf	7.00	10.8		140z	65	63	65	+2
84	63	PhilE pf	8.75	11.2		30z	78¾	78⅝	78¾	— ¾
13⅝	9¾	PhilE pf	1.41	11.5		47	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅛
12⅝	9½	PhilE pf	1.33	11.3		81	11¾	11⅝	11¾	+ ⅛
76	32	PhilE pf	7.85	11.1		180z	72	71	71	— ½
12⅝	9⅝	PhilE pf	1.28	11.0		473	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅜
130	117⅛	PhilE pf	17.12	13.5		220z	127	126½	127	
117½	105½	PhilE pf	15.25	13.4		490z	114	113⅝	114	+ ⅛
96	71½	PhilE pf	9.52	10.2		60z	93	93	93	
90½	67⅞	PhilE pf	9.50	10.9		950z	87¼	86⅝	87¼	+1¼
86	56⅜	PhilE pf	7.80	10.7		10220z	72¾	71⅝	72⅝	+1⅝
74	65½	PhilE pf	7.75	11.2		200z	69	69	69	—2
22¼	18¼	PhilSub	1.32	6.3	12	15	21	21	21	+ ⅛
70	36	PhilMr s	2.30	3.4	12	3977	68¼	67½	68	— ⅛
38	19⅜	Philbln	.60	1.6	17	137	37	36½	36½	— ½
13⅝	9¼	PhilPet	.60	5.9	6	8862	10⅛	10	10⅛	— ⅛
25½	19⅝	PhlPt pf	2.15e	10.0		2158	21⅝	21½	21½	+ ⅜
39¾	22⅛	PhilVH	.40	1.0	14	506	39⅞	39⅛	39	+ ⅜
44⅞	28⅞	PiedA s	.32	.8	12	1051	41⅜	41	41⅛	+ ⅛
52¼	50¼	PiedA pf				1407	52¼	52	52⅛	+ ⅛
20¼	15⅛	PieNG s	1.20	6.7	10	22	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
27½	13⅛	Pier 1	.02r	.1	17	1128	27⅞	27¼	27⅞	+ ½
11½	9	PilgRgn	.07e	.7		225	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
81¼	48	Pilsbry	1.72	2.1	18	447	80⅞	80⅛	80¼	— ¼
27⅜	18⅝	Pioneer	1.24	5.3		4130	23⅛	23⅛	23½	
29¼	13½	PionrEl	.10e	.4		11	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅜
63⅞	37	PitnyB	1.32	2.2	16	633	60⅞	60	60	— ⅛
15⅝	10⅝	Pittstn			142	627	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
26½	15	Plains n	.07	.3	54	239	25	24	25	+1
24	12⅝	PlanRs	.20	1.1	16	267	20⅛	19	19	—1¼
19½	8¼	Plantrn	.16	.8	15	39	19⅛	18¾	19	+ ½
10⅝	6⅝	Playboy				76	7	6⅝	6¾	— ⅛
17⅝	5⅞	PogoPd	.20	3.3		214	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
72⅞	29½	Polarid	1.00	1.5	31	2137	68⅞	66⅝	68	+1¼
23⅝	10½	Pondrs	.40	1.7	19	399	24	23½	23⅞	+ ⅜
24⅝	16⅝	PopTal	.80b	3.9	32	116	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	14⅝	Portec	.60	3.0	24	2	20	20	20	
28⅝	17⅞	PortGC	1.96	7.0	9	2069	28⅛	28	28	+ ⅛
35⅝	32⅝	PorG pf	4.40	12.7		42	34½	34⅝	34⅝	+ ⅛
35½	32	PorG pf	4.32	13.0		9	34⅛	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅜
50⅛	32¼	Potltch	1.56	3.1	20	78	49⅞	49¼	49⅞	
57⅞	54	Potl pf	3.75	6.5		12	57⅝	57⅛	57⅝	+ ⅛
44¼	27½	PotmEl	2.36	5.4	12	409	44⅛	43¼	43⅞	
53½	42⅝	PotEl pf	4.50	8.7		500z	51½	50⅝	51½	+1
52½	38½	PotEl pf	4.04	8.6		400z	47	47	47	
35½	18⅝	Premin	.40	1.2	24	32	33⅞	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅜
29	18¾	Primk s	1.10	4.1	10	225	27⅛	26⅜	26⅝	
28	14½	PrimeC			18	1513	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
45⅜	22⅛	PrimM s	.08	.2	35	741	43⅞	43⅛	43⅛	— ⅜
79¾	52½	ProctG	2.70	3.5	19	3227	77⅞	76⅝	77¼	+ ⅛
17¼	12	PrdRs s	.28	1.8	22	177	15⅝	15¼	15½	
43½	33½	Proler	1.40	3.9		19	36⅛	36	36	— ½
2⅝	1⅝	PruRC n				103	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	7⅜	PruRl n	.44e	5.8		119	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
24¼	17½	PSvCol	2.00	10.6	13	1975	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
26	19⅛	PSCol pf	2.10	9.7		8	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
12⅛	6⅞	PSInd			7	2376	11⅞	11⅝	11¾	
33	20¾	PSIn pfA				100z	32½	32½	32½	— ⅜
11½	6¼	PSIn pfB				1360z	11	10½	11	
11	6⅜	PSIn pfC				8310z	11	10⅞	11	
67	42	PSIn pfD				3100z	64	63	63	—1
90	54	PSIn pfE				380z	85	84½	84½	—1½
94	56	PSIn pfF				1700z	93	93	93	+1
83	53	PSIn pfH				10z	78½	78½	78½	—2⅛
11⅜	4¼	PSvNH			3	753	8¾	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
25½	10⅜	PNH pfB				13	23⅛	23	23	— ⅛
33⅝	15	PNH pfC				20	27½	27⅛	27½	+ ½
31¼	13¼	PNH pfD				19	26¾	26⅝	26¾	— ⅛
31¼	13¼	PNH pfE				22	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
27¾	11¾	PNH pfF				10	23⅝	23⅛	23⅜	+ ⅛
28⅞	12⅛	PNH pfG				9	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
37⅛	25½	PSvNM	2.92	9.0	10	334	32⅝	32½	32⅝	
38⅝	26⅜	PSvEG	2.96	8.1	9	594	36⅝	36⅛	36⅝	+ ⅜
51	35	PSEG pf	4.08	9.0		2850z	45⅛	45	45⅛	—1
119	108	PSEG pf	12.80	11.3		100	113½	113½	113½	—2⅛
84½	58⅞	PSEG pf	6.80	9.0		14500z	75⅝	75⅛	75⅛	—2
26⅝	20⅜	PSEG pf	2.43	9.4		29	25⅝	25¾	25⅝	
95¾	64½	PSEG pf	7.70	9.1		40000z	85¼	84⅜	84⅜	—3¼
98¼	67⅞	PSEG pf	7.80	9.0		10000z	86¼	86¼	86¼	—2⅛
89½	67	PSEG pf	8.08	9.7		210z	83	83	83	— ⅛
3⅞	2¼	Publick				23	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
18⅞	10⅝	Pueblo	.16	.9	10	421	17⅝	17	17⅝	+ ⅜
14⅞	6	PR Cem			8	17	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
22¼	13	PugetP	1.76	8.6	11	476	20⅞	20⅛	20⅝	
10⅝	6⅛	PulPs n	.06e	.6	31	620	10⅛	9⅞	10¼	+ ⅜
24	10⅝	PulteHm	.12	.6	23	316	19	18⅝	19	+ ½
31⅞	16¼	Purolat	.64l	3.3		569	19⅞	18⅝	19⅛	+ ⅜
8¼	4⅞	Pyro			9	63	7⅛	7	7	+ ⅛
		Q								
77⅞	47	QuakOt	1.40	1.9	18	563	73⅞	72¾	73⅝	+ ½
30	18⅞	QuakSO	.80a	2.8	14	76	29	28⅞	29	
9¼	5	Quanex				1340	7⅛	6⅝	7	+ ⅜
33	25⅜	Questar	1.72	5.4	12	81	32	31½	32	+ ½
40¼	19¾	QkReil	.28a	.9	17	55	32¼	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅜
		R								
10	5¼	RBInd	.04l	.4		34	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	— ⅛
66⅞	39¾	RCA	1.04	1.6	24	1938	66⅝	66½	66½	— ⅛
54¼	36	RCA pf	3.50	6.6		1740z	53	52	52¼	+ ¼
45¾	35	RCA pf	3.65	8.5		13	43¼	43	43⅛	— ⅜
20	8¾	RJ Fin	.14	.9	11	47	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
50	24¾	RJR Nb	1.48	3.0	14	6648	49⅞	48½	49⅞	+1¼
125¼	108	RJR pf	11.50	9.4		1	122½	122½	122½	
139¾	123½	RJR pf	12.96	9.4		196	137¾	137½	137⅝	
11⅞	6⅛	RLC	.20	1.9	28	55	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	— ⅛
4½	2⅞	RPC				12	3	3	3	
28	16⅝	RTE	.60	2.6	11	101	23	22¾	23	— ⅛
18¼	11	Rodice			9	59	13½	13⅛	13¼	— ⅛
71	39¼	RalsPur	1.10	1.6	15	1018	70	69⅞	69⅞	— ⅛
11	6¼	Ramad			25	1867	8⅞	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
24¼	16⅞	Ranco	.84	3.6	11	6	23⅞	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
4⅞	2⅝	RangrO				1105	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
140	59	Raycm	.44	.4	23	158	101½	100¼	100½	—1
13⅝	9⅛	Raymk				12	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
27¼	19⅞	Raynr n	2.60	11.6		192	22⅞	22½	22½	
67⅞	46⅛	Raythn	1.60	2.6	13	2757	61⅝	60⅞	61⅝	+1¼
9⅛	1⅝	ReadBt	.02l			392	2⅝	2¼	2½	+ ⅛
19	6½	RdBat pf	2.12	28.3		293	7½	7½	7½	
22	6⅛	RdBat pf	2.08e	30.8		144	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ¼
17½	12⅞	RitRef	1.64	10.1	9	5	16⅛	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
16½	8⅝	RecnEq			31	203	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
12⅞	7	Redmn	.32	3.7	18	193	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
15½	8⅞	Reece			62	5	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ½
1	⅛	Regal				17				
9⅞	9¼	RealFn n				181	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	
43⅛	29¼	ReichC	.80	2.1		293	37¼	37	37¼	+ ⅛
16⅛	7⅞	RepAir			11	629	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
14½	7⅞	RepGyp	.36	2.8	15	215	13	12⅞	13	
49½	29⅝	RpNY s	1.12	2.4	11	178	47	46½	46½	— ½
35	27½	RepBK	1.64	5.7	7	618x	29⅛	28⅝	29	+ ½
30⅞	24⅛	RepBk pf	2.12	7.0		27x	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	+ ¼
32⅝	20½	RshCot	.32	1.0	15	45	31⅝	31¼	31¼	
39⅞	23⅛	Revco	.80	2.2	38	752	36⅞	36⅛	36⅝	
21⅞	10⅛	Revere			11	496	21⅝	21	21	— ⅛
19⅛	5⅜	Revion				1022	16	15⅝	15¾	
30⅞	20¾	Rexhm	.70	2.5	13	8	28⅛	28	28	
20	13⅞	Rexnrd	.44	2.6	11	896	17⅛	16¾	16⅞	— ⅛
52¾	30⅞	ReyMtl	1.00	2.0		971	49⅛	48½	48⅝	— ½
111	68⅛	ReyM pf	4.50	4.3		12	104½	103½	103½	— ½
36⅞	24	ReyM pf	2.20	6.8		107	34	34	34	
35⅛	21½	RiteAid	.58	1.7	22	293	33⅞	33	33⅛	— ½
4⅞	2	RvrOak				111	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
51	29⅛	Robshw	1.20	2.6	17	53	45⅛	45	45⅛	
31⅞	16½	Robtsn	1.20f			33	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	5½	viRobins			4	1076	11⅛	10⅞	11	— ½
28	19⅛	RochG	2.20	8.4	8	214	26⅛	25⅞	26¼	+ ⅛
47	34	RochTl	2.56	5.6	12	84	45⅞	45¼	45⅝	+ ⅛
20⅛	17½	RckCtr n	1.76	9.1		363	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
48⅞	31⅞	Rockwl	1.20	2.6	12	1978	46⅝	46⅛	46½	
13	12½	RodRn n				150	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
110¼	61	RohmH	2.40	2.4	16	211	98⅛	98⅛	98⅝	+ ⅛
36¼	20¼	RohmH wi				3	33¼	33¼	33¼	
36⅜	25⅛	Rohr s			11	2095	30⅛	30	30⅛	
38¼	23½	RolnCm	.42	1.1	43	169	38½	38⅛	38⅝	+ ¼
30½	9⅛	RolinE s	.08	.3	42	320	30	29⅛	30	+ ¾
16½	10	Rollins	.48	3.0	21	73	16½	16¼	16¼	
39¼	11	Roper	.64	1.7	30	405	38⅛	37¼	37⅞	+ ⅜
47	32½	Rorer	1.12	2.7	6	707	41¼	40⅞	40⅞	+ ⅜
28⅛	21⅜	Rothch n			12	635	23	22½	22½	+ ⅛
9⅛	5	Rowan	.08	1.4	84	111	6	5⅝	5⅞	
80⅛	54½	RoyID	3.36e	4.3	8	1647	78⅝	78⅛	78½	— ¼
17⅝	9⅝	Roylnt			12	302	10¼	10	10	
57	24⅞	Rubmd s	.48	.9	31	336	52⅛	51⅛	51¾	— ½
30⅛	15⅛	RussBr			16	190	28⅝	28	28	+ ⅛
30½	17½	RusTog	.76	2.6	13	211	30¼	29	29½	— ½
37½	15⅝	Russell	.32	.9	20	114	36	35	35⅛	— ⅝
45½	21	RyanH	1.20	3.5	11	191	34⅝	34½	34½	— ⅛
30⅞	16⅝	Ryder s	.44	1.6	16	727	28¼	27¾	27⅞	+ ⅛
55⅛	21	Ryland	.66	1.3	18	197	52½	51¾	51¾	— ⅝
23	14⅝	Rymer			156	20	20½	20⅛	20⅛	— ½
14⅛	10⅞	Rymer pf	1.17	8.9		11	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
		S								
13	10⅝	SL Ind s	.16	1.3	13	70	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
36½	28⅝	SPSTec	.88	2.4	15	43	37	36½	37	+ ⅛
19	11⅛	Sabine	.04	.3	70	695	14	14	14	
18⅞	11⅞	SabnR	1.98e	14.9		65	13¼	13	13¼	+ ⅛
22⅝	13¾	SfadBs	.30	1.9	25	734	16⅝	15¾	16⅛	+ ¼
15	8¼	SfgaSc			20	184	15	14⅝	14⅞	
5¼	1⅝	SfgdS wt				23	5⅛	5	5⅛	
36⅜	21¼	SafKl s	.32	.9	32	128x	35⅞	35⅛	35⅝	
45½	29⅜	Safewy	1.70	3.8	12	3003	45	44⅝	44⅝	— ⅛
37¼	20¼	Sogo	.52	1.4	25	1758	37⅝	37⅛	37⅜	— ⅛
30¾	19	StJoLP	1.82	6.2	10	12	29⅝	29¼	29¼	— ⅛
14⅞	4⅛	viSalant				130	14⅛	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
50¾	29⅛	SallieM	.24	.5	18	354	49½	48	48	— ½
59⅞	34⅝	Salomn	.64	1.3	12	6616	51⅛	50⅝	51	— ⅛
34¼	24⅛	SDieGs	2.38	7.0	10	279	34	33⅝	33⅞	
9¼	7	SJuanB	.59e	7.6		388	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
43⅞	28½	Sandr	.60	2.1	27	973	29⅛	28⅝	29	— ⅛
32¼	22⅝	SAnltRt	2.04	6.9	17	55	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
26⅛	19⅝	SFeEP n				93	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
39⅞	28⅛	SFeSoP	1.00	2.8	14	2319	35⅝	35⅛	35½	+ ⅜
64⅝	38¼	SaraLe	1.60	2.5	16	511	64⅝	63⅝	64½	+ ⅛
41⅞	30½	SafWel	1.48	4.2	15	6	35⅝	35	35⅝	+ ⅜
19⅞	15⅝	SavlRE	.20	1.1	45	2	17½	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
34⅛	18⅜	SavEIP	1.76	5.1	11	145	34⅜	34	34⅛	+ ⅛
35⅛	28⅝	SavE A	1.34	3.6		2	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	+2⅜
13⅞	11	SavE pf	1.28	10.0		29	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
3⅛	3	Savin				92	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
34½	23⅝	SCANA	2.24	6.6	12	1284	34	33⅞	33⅞	
77¾	44	SchrPlo	1.80	2.3	20	2816	77½	76¼	77⅛	+1
39⅝	29	Schimb	1.20	3.8	48	2594	32⅛	31¾	32	
14⅞	9¾	SciAtl	.12	1.1	19	409	10¾	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
63¾	38⅝	ScottP	1.24	2.1	12	674	59⅝	58¼	58¼	
18⅛	12¾	Scottys	.52	3.0	17	58	17¾	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
33	24½	SeaCnt	.72	1.6	10	733	25⅞	24¾	25⅝	+ ⅜
13⅛	11⅞	SeaCt pf	1.46	11.2		45	12⅝	12⅛	12½	
16⅞	15⅛	SeaC pfB	2.10	13.0		10	16¼	16	16⅛	
17	15	SeaC pfC	2.10	13.1		3	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
50⅜	49½	SeaC pfD	4.12	8.1		606	50⅝	50⅜	50⅜	+ ⅛
30⅛	18⅛	SeaLnd	.48	1.7		23	27¼	27⅛	27½	+ ⅛
5⅛	1⅜	SeaCo				29	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
64	37¾	Seagrm	1.00	1.6	18	1074	61⅝	60⅜	61	— ⅛
19⅞	12⅛	Seagul				47	14⅞	14½	14½	— ⅛
43¾	24½	SealAir	.48	1.1	21	11	42⅝	42⅛	42⅛	— ⅛
31¼	23½	SealPw	1.00	3.5	13	58	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	+ ⅜
50⅝	31⅝	Sears	1.76	3.6	14	11544	48⅞	48	48¼	
107¾	102½	Sear pf	7.46e	7.2		603	103⅝	102¾	103	
40¼	24⅞	SecPac	1.48	4.0	8	3904	36⅞	36½	36½	— ¼
35	22⅝	SvcCp s	.32	1.0	22	1170	33⅝	33⅛	33⅜	+ ¼
14¼	3⅝	SvcRes				31	12⅝	11⅞	12	
27½	12⅝	Shaklee	.72	3.2	18	138	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	— ⅛
23⅞	9⅞	Shawin s				103	21⅛	20⅞	21	— ⅛
48¼	34½	ShellT	2.90e	6.0	9	435	48½	48⅛	48⅛	— ⅛
47¼	21	ShelGlo	.90	1.9	12	2180	47⅞	46¼	47¼	+ ⅝
37¼	16⅝	Shrwin s	.50	1.6	19	309	31	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅛
12	6⅛	Shoetwn			13	299	9⅞	9⅝	9½	
22¼	12	Showbt	.60	2.8	20	23	21⅞	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
23⅞	17	SierPac	1.66	7.3	13	116	23	22⅝	22⅝	
53⅞	33⅝	Singer	.40	.8	16	482	53¼	52⅛	53	+ ⅛
40⅝	31⅝	Singr pf	3.50	9.0		26	39⅛	39	39	
21	12⅞	Skyline	.48	2.9	18	109	16½	16⅛	16½	+ ¼
10¼	1¼	viSmith	.08l			781	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
100	63⅛	SmkB	3.00	3.0	15	2534	99⅞	97½	98⅛	+ ⅜
51⅛	22⅝	Smckr s	.64	1.3	19	16	44½	44	44½	+ ½
59¾	33⅜	SnapOn	1.16	2.0	19	267	58⅛	57⅛	57⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	9⅛	Snyder	1.50	13.2		140	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	
38⅝	27½	Sonat	2.00	6.8		752	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	14¼	SonyCp	.20e	1.0	13	938	20⅛	20⅛	20½	+ ⅛
36⅞	25⅛	SooLin	1.20	3.9		8	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
45⅞	36⅛	SourcC	3.40	7.4		46	45⅝	45⅛	45⅛	+ ¼
27¼	21¾	SrcCp pf	2.40	9.1		1	26¼	26¼	26¼	
39⅝	25⅛	SoJerIn	2.52	6.7	13	29	37⅝	37⅛	37½	+ ⅛
47¾	28⅝	Soudwn	1.00b	3.1	11	105	32	31⅞	31⅞	
44½	28⅝	SoetBk	1.20	2.7	12	193	45	44	44	+ ⅛
9	5⅛	SoetPS	2.13t	36.3	35	92	6	5⅝	5⅞	
31⅞	22⅜	SCalEd	2.16	7.1	9	2040	30⅝	30	30⅛	
25⅞	18⅞	SouthCo	2.04	9.3	7	4056	22⅛	21⅞	22	— ⅛
35	22¾	SoIndGs	1.96	6.0	11	28	32⅞	32⅜	32⅝	+ ⅛
50⅝	37	SNETl	2.80	5.7	12	141	49½	49⅛	49⅝	— ⅛
51¾	37⅝	SoNE pf	3.82	7.5		3	51½	51¼	51¼	
31	24⅛	SoRy pf	2.60	8.6		12	30⅛	30	30⅛	— ⅛
30⅞	15¼	SoUnCo	1.72	11.2	17	307	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
56⅝	33⅝	Soutind	1.12	2.2	21	1137	52⅜	51⅞	51⅞	— ⅜
73⅞	49⅞	Soutld pf	4.00	5.7		260	70⅛	70¼	70⅛	+ ⅛
14	5⅛	Soumrk	.24b	2.3	7	1038	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
51¼	46	Somk pf	6.02e	12.6		5	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	
31	18¼	SwAirl	.13	.6	15	712x	21⅝	21⅛	21⅜	
15⅝	9⅝	SwtFor				124	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
20½	15½	SwtGas	1.28	7.0	11	216	18⅝	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅛
100	75½	SwBell	6.40	6.5	10	586	99⅞	98⅝	99	
28⅛	16⅛	SwEnr	.52	2.6	9	24	20⅛	20	20⅛	
31⅞	22	SwtPS	2.02	6.5	12	336	31	30⅝	30⅞	— ⅛
20¼	12⅝	Sparton	.52	3.0	441	31	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
29¼	15⅝	SpectP			94	378	27⅛	25½	27⅛	+2
75	45½	Sperry	1.92	2.6	91	7543	75	74	75	+ ⅛
49⅝	31⅛	Sprlngs	1.32	3.2	29	105	48	47½	47½	
50	35⅛	SquarD	1.84	4.2	15	551	45⅛	43⅝	43⅝	—1½
106	59⅝	Squibb	2.00	2.0	23	3051	101⅝	99	101⅛	+2½
28⅛	19½	Staley	.80	3.2		223	25	24⅞	25	
25	18¾	StBPnt	.58	2.4	19	479	24⅛	23⅝	24	+ ⅛
17⅛	10½	StMotr	.32	1.9	18	41	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛	+ ⅜
55¼	42¼	StdOil	2.80	6.3	48	2424	45⅛	44¼	44⅛	— ⅛
33¼	10⅝	StPac s			17	500	32⅝	32¼	32⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	12½	StdPrd s	.64	2.2	11	79	29⅞	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
16¼	12⅛	Standex	.52	3.2	14	52	16¼	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
46¼	27⅝	StanWk	1.04	2.5	15	220	42½	41⅛	41⅛	— ⅜
43	31¼	Starrett	1.08	2.7		5	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	— ⅛
12⅞	10⅛	StaMSe	1.20	10.1		55	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
3½	2⅛	Steego	.08t	2.7		74	3	3	3	
16⅞	10⅛	StrlBcp	.80	5.5	10	82	14⅝	14⅝	14½	— ⅛
47⅛	29½	SterlDg	1.32	2.9	25	2402	45⅝	44	45	+ ⅜
37⅛	18⅛	StevnJ	1.20	3.6		234	33⅝	33⅛	33¼	— ⅛
31⅛	25½	StwWrn	1.68	5.9	21	12	28½	28¼	28¼	— ½
14	10⅛	StkVC pf	1.00	8.0		2800z	12½	12¼	12½	
58¼	39	StoneW	1.40	3.2	12	90	49⅞	48⅞	49⅛	+1
50	24	StoneC	.60	1.3		123	45½	45⅛	45⅛	— ½
55¼	34¼	StopShp	1.10	2.2	23	825	51¼	50⅛	51	+ ⅛
21¼	13⅞	StorEq	1.92	13.4	13	305	14⅝	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	1½	viStorT				391	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
21⅛	17	StratMt	2.01e	10.4	10	91	19⅝	19	19¼	
27½	16⅝	StrldRt	.80	2.9	16	550	27¾	26⅞	27¼	+1¼
10⅛	4⅛	SuavSh				35	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅛
72	32½	SunCh	.48	.8	140	86	63½	62⅝	63	— ⅛
14⅛	8¼	SunEl				1748	10½	10⅛	10⅛	
25⅛	17⅛	SunEn n	1.72	9.4		50	18⅝	18	18⅛	— ⅛
56¼	42¼	SunCo	3.00	6.3	10	285	47¾	46⅞	47¼	+ ⅛
64⅛	42⅛	Sundstr	1.80	2.8	15	101	64⅛	63⅝	63¾	— ⅛
7⅞	4	SunMn				1103	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
8⅛	6⅞	SunM pf	1.19	16.4		224	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
49⅛	31	SunTrst	1.20	2.5	14	136	47½	47⅛	47½	+ ½
27⅞	17⅛	SupVal s	.38	1.5	21	1190	27	26	26⅛	—1
62⅛	39⅝	SupMkt	.56	.9	18	470	63¼	61½	63	+1⅛
16⅛	12	Swank	.24	1.6	20	3	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
16½	10½	SymsCo			17	389	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	
66⅛	28⅝	Syntex s	1.20	1.8	20	2162	67½	66⅛	67½	+1½
30⅜	17½	Sysco s	.24	.8	23	210	29⅞	29	29⅞	— ⅛

NYSE Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 82

Albertsons, AmerTrPrime, AmSouBcp s, ArmWIn, BallCp s, BellHowell, BellHwl pfA, Boeing, Borden s, Celanese, CenIll PSvc, ChesebgP, Citicorp, CircleK s, ClaytonHm s, Colg Palm, ConNatGs wi, Craig Corp, DennisMfg, Disney s, DowChem, duPont, ElginNatl, EmersRad, FMC wi, Fedders, FedRlty s, Fieldcrst M, FstUnREst s, GrnMtPwr, GreenTree, Guilford, Hillenbrand, HoughtMif, Interco Inc, Interco pf, IntlTch, JohnsJn, Jostens, KDI Cp, K mart, KonPwLt, LillyEli s, LillyEli wt, Limited wi, MCorp cvpf, MacyRH, MarionLab s, Marriot wi, MartMar s, MayDSt, Maytag s, McKesson, MeraBank, MinnMM, Mohasco, Munsing s, OutbdMar, Pansophic, PepBoys s, Pier 1 Inc, Panderosa, RepubAir, RollinCom, SPS Tech, Savannh EP, SavnhEP A, SeaCntLtd pf, Seagst Bkg, SuprMkt, Syntex s, TimeInc, Tonka s, Transworld s, Transwld wtA, UpjohnCo s, Wayne Goss, WaynGos pf, WellsFar Co, WiscEP, Woolworth s, YorkIntl n

NEW LOWS 8

AetnaLif pf, ChasMn flIF, Ensrch adj p, FranceFd n, HawellCo, ItalyFd n, PepsiCo s, TolEd adjpfA

Prices on Milan Bourse Continue to Decline

Reuters

MILAN — Prices on the Milan Bourse fell Friday for the third consecutive day amid what brokers described as a growing loss of confidence. The bourse index fell 9.8 percent in a panic sell-off a week ago on fears that the Italian government might tax share dealings.

"I think for a lot of people, the bourse is like a magic toy which has been broken," said the managing director of a Milan-based investment bank, who asked not to be named.

The bourse's all-share MIB index closed Friday at 1,658, down nearly 10 percent from its level of 1,770 on Wednesday. At its peak of 2,035 on May 20, the index stood at more than double its level at the beginning of the year.

Driven by a surge of foreign investment, Milan share prices had risen by 180 percent in 18 months before the sell-off wiped nearly 20 percent off stock values last week.

Tin Council Must Pay £16 Million to Creditor

Agence France-Presse

LONDON — J.H. Rayner, a metal-broking creditor of the debt-ridden International Tin Council, has won a £16.2-million ($24.2-million) arbitration award against the council, it was disclosed Friday.

The 22-nation council, operated under a price-support pact, brought chaos to world tin trading last October when it ran out of funds to finance its purchases and defaulted on its contracts.

The award, decided by a panel of arbitrators, was based upon the price of £6,250 per ton, the rate at which Mr. Rayner and other creditors on the London Metal Exchange were obliged to settle tin contracts outstanding before trading on the exchange closed down in March.

Matsushita Is to Manufacture Videotape Recorders in U.S.

Reuters

VANCOUVER, Washington — Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. of Japan said Friday that it will open an operation here for the production of color television and videocassette recorders. It will be the company's first VCR factory in the United States.

Matsushita said it plans to invest $20 million in the facility, which will make color televisions for General Electric Co. starting in September. Production of VCRs will begin before the end of 1986, with an initial output of 20,000 units.

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U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

June 6

Grains

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
3.13	2.41	Jul	2.55½	2.57	2.53	2.54½	—.01¼
3.09	2.42	Sep	2.56¾	2.57½	2.54¼	2.56½	+.00½
3.29	2.51	Dec	2.65	2.65	2.62½	2.63½	+.00¼
3.38	2.51	Mar	2.64	2.64½	2.62	2.62½	—.00½
3.30	2.44	May	2.54	2.55½	2.52	2.52½	+.00¼
2.86	2.56	Jul	2.38	2.39	2.37½	2.38½	+.01½
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 8,304					
Prev. Day Open Int. 355,473 up 20,085							
CORN (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
2.86	2.15½	Jul	2.37½	2.38	2.36¼	2.37½	+.00¾
2.70	1.97	Sep	2.01½	2.03¾	2.00¾	2.02¼	+.01¼
2.55½	1.92½	Dec	1.96	1.98	1.94¾	1.96¾	+.02½
2.42½	2.02	Mar	2.06	2.08	2.04½	2.06¾	+.02½
2.42	2.07	May	2.13	2.12½	2.09¾	2.12	+.02½
2.57	2.07½	Jul	2.16¼	2.13	2.10½	2.12	+.02½
2.50¼	1.97½	Sep	2.00½	2.01½	2.00½	2.01	+.02
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 34,759					
Prev. Day Open Int. 115,211 up 57							
SOYBEANS (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
6.58	4.97	Jul	5.33	5.34	5.32	5.33¾	+.01½
6.09	4.98½	Aug	5.25¼	5.26¼	5.25	5.25¾	+.01¼
5.53	4.96	Sep	5.14	5.14¼	5.12¼	5.13	+.01¾
5.56½	4.97¼	Nov	5.10	5.11¾	5.09	5.10¾	+.03
5.65	5.06	Jan	5.19	5.21¼	5.18½	5.19½	+.01¾
5.75	5.15½	Mar	5.28¼	5.30	5.27½	5.30	+.03
5.74	5.22	May	5.34	5.36	5.33½	5.35½	+.03
5.71	5.26	Jul	5.37½	5.38½	5.36½	5.38¼	+.02½
5.40	5.32	Aug				5.37½	+.03½
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 18,561					
Prev. Day Open Int. 65,969 up 20							
SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT) 100 tons- dollars per ton							
167.00	134.00	Jul	149.50	149.60	148.80	149.10	+.20
163.50	135.50	Aug	148.20	148.50	147.70	147.80	—.10
160.50	137.50	Sep	146.00	147.00	145.50	146.00	+.30
160.00	136.00	Oct	144.50	144.80	143.90	144.50	+.80
162.10	136.00	Dec	146.50	146.80	146.00	146.30	+.90
163.10	136.00	Jan	147.50	147.80	147.80	147.30	+1.30
163.10	147.60	Mar	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	+2.00
166.00	150.50	May				152.70	+1.20
154.50	152.50	Jul				155.00	+1.30
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 16,232					
Prev. Day Open Int. 48,970 up 1,433							
SOYBEAN OIL (CBT) 60,000 lbs- dollars per 100 lbs.							
25.25	17.05	Jul	17.40	17.41	17.26	17.27	—.04
25.15	17.16	Aug	17.49	17.55	17.41	17.44	—.01
24.05	17.10	Sep	17.60	17.63	17.47	17.55	
22.80	17.25	Oct	17.56	17.63	17.46	17.57	
22.50	17.51	Dec	17.90	17.99	17.84	17.87	
22.25	17.70	Jan	18.00	18.15	17.95	17.97	—.03
20.25	18.20	Mar	18.30	18.35	18.26	18.26	—.04
20.90	18.43	May	18.63	18.70	18.54	18.56	—.02
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 10,932					
Prev. Day Open Int. 57,494 off 520							

Livestock

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CATTLE (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
66.60	52.42	Jun	54.20	54.90	54.15	54.67	+.60
61.25	49.95	Aug	51.85	52.45	51.87	52.37	+.60
60.60	49.50	Oct	51.15	51.50	50.90	51.27	+.22
61.75	51.60	Dec	53.10	53.45	52.90	53.10	+.05
60.50	51.70	Feb	53.15	53.45	52.90	53.20	
58.90	53.30	Apr	54.80	54.80	54.20	54.60	
57.70	54.60	Jun				55.55	
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 17,583					
Prev. Day Open Int. 53,947 off 1,185							
FEEDER CATTLE (CME) 44,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
68.70	53.35	Aug	57.25	57.75	56.72	56.90	—.45
64.25	52.40	Sep	55.30	55.50	54.60	54.85	—.40
64.10	52.85	Oct	55.50	55.80	54.60	55.07	—.33
64.00	54.15	Nov	56.60	56.75	56.00	56.07	—.33
63.50	56.25	Jan	57.75	57.95	57.55	57.80	
60.00	56.75	Mar	58.00	58.00	57.70	57.70	—.05
60.50	57.00	Apr				57.60	+.10
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 1,306					
Prev. Day Open Int. 9,587 up 82							
HOGS (CME) 30,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
50.95	39.80	Jun	50.75	51.50	50.70	51.40	+.53
49.85	40.45	Jul	48.32	48.75	47.97	48.67	+.35
48.00	39.00	Aug	45.70	46.07	45.40	45.95	+.23
42.60	36.50	Oct	41.70	41.80	41.42	41.62	—.08
43.30	38.37	Dec	41.85	42.10	41.62	41.95	+.03
44.80	39.95	Feb	41.60	41.95	41.47	41.92	+.05
41.60	37.20	Apr	38.70	38.90	38.60	38.80	—.10
43.00	39.00	Jun	40.90	40.90	40.85	40.87	—.13
41.60	40.20	Jul	41.05	41.05	41.05	41.25	+.08
Est. Sales 6,746		Prev. Sales 6,332					
Prev. Day Open Int. 24,472 off 696							
PORK BELLIES (CME) 38,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
76.10	51.05	Jul	70.00	71.70	69.85	71.47	+1.15
71.25	49.90	Aug	68.10	69.70	67.95	69.60	+1.15
62.60	56.40	Feb	57.75	57.97	56.95	57.92	—.25
62.00	56.30	Mar	56.90	56.90	56.60	57.15	+.25
62.75	58.00	May	58.40	58.40	58.20	59.50	+.53
Est. Sales 5,958		Prev. Sales 5,770					
Prev. Day Open Int. 10,664 off 15							

Food

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE C (NYCSCE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.							
275.25	175.50	Jul	194.55	[illegible]	[illegible]	193.55	—1.70
272.78	137.50	Sep	199.25	[illegible]	196.70	[illegible]	—1.85
287.10	173.00	Dec	[illegible]	204.50	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
290.33	156.75	Mar	206.60	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—.70
291.93	187.00	May	212.00	[illegible]	208.00	[illegible]	+.50
266.25	201.50	Jul	211.50	211.50	211.50	210.00	+2.10
255.00	206.50	Sep				212.00	+1.60
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 3,133					
Prev. Day Open Int. 16,294 off 440							
SUGAR WORLD 11 (NYCSCE) 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
9.50	3.79	Jul	7.20	7.38	7.20	7.30	+.15
9.46	4.05	Sep	7.38	7.48	7.38	7.44	+.14
9.55	4.02	Oct	[illegible]	7.67	7.51	7.59	+.14
9.53	6.25	Jan	7.65	7.70	7.64	7.69	+.13
9.66	5.03	Mar	8.00	8.10	7.95	8.07	+.15
9.52	6.75	May	8.16	8.25	8.16	8.25	+.18
9.92	3.86	Jul	8.33	8.43	8.29	8.43	+.17
		Sep				[illegible]	+.15
9.60	8.25	Oct	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.73	+.20
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 12,285					
Prev. Day Open Int. 95,430 off 477							
COCOA (NYCSCE) 10 metric tons- $ per ton							
2429	1691	Jul	1860	1862	1820	1826	—29
2430	1755	Sep	1915	1920	1883	1885	—24
2425	1805	Dec	1975	1975	1930	1936	—31
2385	1865	Mar	2002	2007	1973	1973	—30
2184	1900	May	2024	2024	2000	1998	—30
2200	1930	Jul				2029	—33
2040	1955	Sep	2055	2055	2055	2055	—35
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 3,903					
Prev. Day Open Int. 24,488 up 49							
ORANGE JUICE (NYCE) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
157.50	83.50	Jul	98.50	101.05	98.50	100.75	+2.50
127.25	82.00	Sep	100.00	101.40	99.55	101.05	+1.90
125.00	82.50	Nov	101.30	102.75	101.15	102.75	+2.05
113.00	83.75	Jan	103.00	103.30	102.85	104.15	+2.05
122.00	83.90	Mar	103.50	105.05	103.30	104.75	+2.00
109.00	84.50	May	104.00	105.00	104.00	105.40	+2.10
103.80	84.75	Jul	104.50	104.75	104.50	106.00	+2.10
		Sep				106.00	+2.10
		Nov				106.00	+2.10
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 457					
Prev. Day Open Int. 6,760 up 14							

Metals

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COPPER (COMEX) 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
67.45	62.40	Jun				63.80	+.45
72.55	60.35	Jul	64.10	64.25	63.80	64.10	+.45
		Aug				64.15	+.45
70.90	60.90	Sep	64.30	64.30	63.85	64.15	+.40
70.30	61.60	Dec	64.30	64.50	64.20	64.40	+.40
70.20	63.30	Jan				64.50	+.40
70.20	62.55	Mar	64.60	64.70	64.50	64.70	+.45
70.30	62.90	May				64.95	+.45
70.10	63.25	Jul	65.15	65.15	65.15	65.20	+.45
69.95	61.50	Sep				65.45	+.45
70.35	64.80	Dec	65.80	65.80	65.80	65.85	+.50
69.50	70.80	Jan				65.95	+.50
68.50	64.55	Mar				66.20	+.50
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 11,070					
Prev. Day Open Int. 71,400 off 458							
ALUMINUM (COMEX) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
		Jun				55.30	+.20
63.45	44.50	Jul	55.70	55.80	55.25	55.30	+.20
		Aug				55.05	+.20
61.20	46.90	Sep	55.05	55.05	54.80	54.80	+.20
61.75	48.95	Dec				55.05	+.20
57.60	56.00	Jan				55.15	+.20
59.40	54.50	Mar				55.35	+.20
57.65	49.40	May				55.35	+.20
60.45	50.00	Jul				55.45	+.20
52.15	51.50	Sep				55.55	+.20
		Dec				55.70	+.20
		Jan				55.80	+.20
		Mar				55.90	+.20
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 123					
Prev. Day Open Int. 1,431 off 21							
SILVER (COMEX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.							
554.0	485.0	Jun				514.7	+.6
945.0	487.0	Jul	519.5	521.5	517.5	519.0	+.5
		Aug				522.3	+.5
940.0	493.0	Sep	525.5	528.0	524.0	525.6	+.5
799.0	503.0	Dec	534.0	537.5	534.0	535.2	+.3
789.0	510.5	Jan				538.5	+.3
770.0	511.0	Mar	545.0	546.0	544.0	544.8	+.2
752.0	520.0	May	551.0	551.5	550.0	551.5	+.1
746.0	524.0	Jul	559.0	559.0	558.0	558.2	—.2
729.2	532.0	Sep				565.4	—.3
694.0	543.5	Dec	578.1	578.1	578.0	576.6	—.5
607.0	553.0	Jan				580.6	—.6
598.0	535.0	Mar	589.0	589.0	589.0	588.4	—.7
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 8,540					
Prev. Day Open Int. 74,332 off 499							
PLATINUM (NYME) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.							
434.00	394.00	Jun	420.00	420.00	419.00	420.70	
448.00	273.00	Jul	422.50	423.50	420.50	421.00	—1.10
450.00	303.50	Oct	426.70	427.00	424.00	425.60	—1.10
449.50	347.00	Jan	428.60	429.00	427.00	427.80	—1.10
448.50	361.00	Apr	431.00	431.50	431.00	430.50	—1.10
436.00	417.00	Jul				434.00	—1.10
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 2,687					
Prev. Day Open Int. 16,115 off 35							
PALLADIUM (NYME) 100 troy oz.- dollars per oz							
119.30	91.50	Jun	107.50	107.50	107.10	106.85	—.15
119.00	91.70	Sep	108.50	108.65	108.25	108.30	—.15
120.00	94.25	Dec	110.00	110.00	109.00	109.30	—.40
120.00	102.00	Mar	111.00	111.00	110.00	110.30	—.65
113.00	112.50	Jun				111.30	—.90
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 80					
Prev. Day Open Int. 5,257 off 112							
GOLD (COMEX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.							
433.50	320.50	Jun	342.50	342.50	341.50	341.50	+.20
		Jul				343.20	+.20
427.50	328.00	Aug	345.20	345.40	344.40	344.80	+.20
395.70	331.50	Oct	348.30	348.60	348.00	348.10	+.10
392.00	334.50	Dec	352.10	352.40	351.30	351.60	
397.50	337.30	Feb	355.50	356.00	355.30	355.40	—.10
405.00	346.30	Apr	359.50	359.90	359.50	359.10	—.20
409.00	350.50	Jun	363.00	363.00	363.00	362.90	—.30
408.50	354.00	Aug				367.10	—.40
420.00	361.00	Oct				371.20	—.50
399.40	367.00	Dec				375.70	—.60
384.20	373.50	Feb				380.40	—.70
		Apr				385.20	—.80
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 14,544					
Prev. Day Open Int. 113,215 off 1,870							

Financial

US T. BILLS (IMM) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
94.84	88.00	Sep	93.63	93.92	93.63	93.91	+.31
94.75	89.05	Dec	93.55	93.83	93.54	93.82	+.32
94.56	89.58	Mar	93.34	93.54	93.34	93.64	+.34
94.18	90.83	Sep	92.93	92.93	92.90	93.07	+.32
93.93	91.48	Dec				92.80	+.31
93.80	92.18	Mar				92.52	+.28
		Jun	93.23	93.23	93.20	93.36	+.33

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 8,578
Prev. Day Open Int. 33,493 off 4,303

20 YR. TREASURY (CBT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 26,552
Prev. Day Open Int. 77,041 off 439

US TREASURY BONDS (CBT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)
Est. Sales Prev. Sales 233,556
Prev. Day Open Int. 225,351

MUNICIPAL BONDS (CBT) $1000x Index-pts & 32nds of 100 pct
Est. Sales Prev. Sales
Prev. Day Open Int. 9,908

Currency futures

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CERT. DEPOSIT (IMM) $1 million- pts of 100 pct							
93.71	86.43	Jun	93.30	93.50	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
93.01	87.36	Sep	93.27	93.32	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
92.80	88.30	Dec				[illegible]	[illegible]
91.15	91.15	Sep				[illegible]	[illegible]
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 1					
Prev. Day Open Int. 153							
EURODOLLARS (IMM) $1 million- pts of 100 pct							
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 40,530					
Prev. Day Open Int. 176,262 off 401							
EUROPEAN CURRENCY (IMM) 125,000 units							
98.35	87.72	Jun	96.11	96.67	96.31	[illegible]	[illegible]
96.80	87.60	Sep				[illegible]	[illegible]
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 210					
Prev. Day Open Int. 205							
BRITISH POUND (IMM) $ per pound- 1 point equals $0.0001							
1.5525	1.1530	Jun	1.5015	1.5110	1.5020	[illegible]	[illegible]
1.5420	1.2240	Sep	1.4930	1.5020	1.4915	[illegible]	[illegible]
1.5300	1.1590	Dec	1.4880	1.4920	1.4880	[illegible]	[illegible]
1.4875	1.4800	Mar				1.4835	[illegible]
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 8,910					
Prev. Day Open Int. 33,997 up 1,318							
CANADIAN DOLLAR (IMM) $ per dlr- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.7340	.6865	Jun	.7153	.7176	.7143	[illegible]	[illegible]
.7304	.6800	Sep	.7127	.7145	.7100	[illegible]	[illegible]
.7285	.6790	Dec	.7093	.7101	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
.7254	.6770	Mar	.7070	.7070	.7055	[illegible]	[illegible]
.7243	.7040	Jun				[illegible]	[illegible]
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 2,992					
Prev. Day Open Int. 13,557 up 209							
FRENCH FRANC (IMM) $ per franc- 1 point equals $0.00001							
.14505	.12130	Jun	.14085	.14085	.14085	.14085	[illegible]
.14400	.12900	Sep				.14005	[illegible]
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 7					
Prev. Day Open Int. 724							
GERMAN MARK (IMM) $ per mark- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.4648	.3335	Jun	.4475	.4507	.4474	[illegible]	[illegible]
.4675	.3762	Sep	.4506	.4536	.4504	[illegible]	[illegible]
.4703	.3300	Dec	.4538	.4560	.4538	[illegible]	[illegible]
.4730	.4370	Mar	.4585	.4585	.4585	[illegible]	[illegible]
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 39,101					
Prev. Day Open Int. 57,778 off 1,121							
JAPANESE YEN (IMM) $ per yen- 1 point equals $0.000001							
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 28,718					
Prev. Day Open Int. 38,572 up 672							
SWISS FRANC (IMM) $ per franc- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.5580	.4190	Jun	.5472	.5466	.5415	.5463	[illegible]
.5625	.4190	Sep	.5475	.5500	.5445	.5498	[illegible]
.5650	.4015	Dec	.5520	.5535	.5490	.5535	[illegible]
.5662	.5125	Mar				.5560	[illegible]
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 29,230					
Prev. Day Open Int. 31,337 up 853							

Stock Indexes

SP COMP. INDEX (CME) points and cents

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
250.40	183.90	Jun	246.60	246.90	244.10	245.60	—.40
252.70	187.00	Sep	248.95	249.00	246.50	247.65	—.50
254.60	178.40	Dec	250.90	251.30	248.20	249.75	—.50
257.00	235.00	Mar	250.00	250.00	250.00	252.10	—.40

Est. Sales 77,938 Prev. Sales 75,650
Prev. Day Open Int. 95,765 up 1,065

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	953.90 f	959.00
Reuters	1,588.80	1,598.70
D.J. Futures	115.55	115.60
Com. Research Bureau	N.A.	204.30

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931.
p - preliminary; f - final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1974.

Market Guide

CBT:	Chicago Board of Trade
CME:	Chicago Mercantile Exchange
IMM:	International Monetary Market Of Chicago Mercantile Exchange
NYCSCE:	New York Cocoa, Sugar, Coffee Exchange
NYCE:	New York Cotton Exchange
COMEX:	Commodity Exchange, New York
NYME:	New York Mercantile Exchange
KCBT:	Kansas City Board of Trade
NYFE:	New York Futures Exchange

Currency Options

June 6

PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE

Option & Underlying	Strike Price	Calls—Last Jun	Jul	Sep	Puts—Last Jun	Jul	Sep
12,500 British Pounds-cents per unit.							
BPound	140	r	r	r	r	r	1.00
150.50	145	r	4.25	r	0.10	0.80	r
150.50	150	1.60	2.65	r	1.00	2.40	r
150.50	155	0.10	r	2.35	r	r	r
150.50	160	r	0.25	1.15	r	r	r
50,000 Canadian Dollars-cents per unit.							
CDollr	70	r	r	r	r	r	0.46
71.58	72	0.13	r	0.73	0.52	r	1.43
71.58	73	r	0.17	r	1.35	r	r
62,500 West German Marks-cents per unit.							
DMark	40	r	s	r	r	s	0.15
44.96	41	3.95	r	4.40	r	r	0.25
44.96	42	r	r	r	0.01	0.12	0.40
44.96	43	1.96	2.22	2.74	0.02	0.21	0.60
44.96	44	1.07	1.42	2.05	0.15	0.46	0.94
44.96	45	0.35	0.86	1.58	0.39	0.82	1.35
44.96	46	0.08	0.53	1.08	r	r	r
44.96	47	r	0.29	0.75	r	r	2.60
44.96	48	r	r	0.52	r	r	r
125,000 French Francs-10ths of a cent per unit.							
FFranc	120	10.90	s	r	r	s	r
141.14	125	6.00	r	r	r	r	r
141.14	140	r	r	r	r	2.40	r
141.14	145	r	r	3.10	r	r	r
6,250,000 Japanese Yen-100ths of a cent per unit.							
JYen	54	5.71	r	r	r	r	r
59.74	55	r	r	r	r	r	0.45
59.74	56	3.75	r	r	r	0.20	0.69
59.74	57	2.70	r	r	r	0.30	0.80
	58	1.87	r	r	0.12	r	1.04
59.74	59	0.98	1.63	2.42	0.29	0.77	1.40
	60	0.17	0.65	1.60	1.46	r	r
59.74	62	0.04	0.48	1.23	r	r	r
59.74	63	r	0.26	0.94	r	r	r
59.74	64	r	r	0.78	r	r	r
59.74	65	r	r	0.50	r	r	r
62,500 Swiss Francs-cents per unit.							
SFranc	48	r	s	r	r	s	0.12
54.54	50	r	r	r	r	r	0.29
	51	r	r	r	r	0.12	0.50
54.54	52	2.45	2.80	r	r	0.22	0.76
	53	1.50	2.00	r	0.10	0.44	1.01
54.54	54	0.64	1.34	2.03	0.21	r	r
54.54	55	0.29	0.82	1.44	r	r	r
54.54	56	0.05	0.42	r	r	r	r
54.54	57	0.02	0.26	0.86	r	r	3.10

Total call vol. 10,069 Call open int. 333,881
Total put vol. 13,344 Put open int. 248,926
r—Not traded. s—No option offered.
Last is premium (purchase price).
Source: AP.

Canadian Jobless Rate Stayed at 9.6% in May

Reuters

OTTAWA — Canada's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in May was unchanged from 9.6 percent in April, but down from 10.5 percent in May 1985, Statistics Canada said Friday.

The number of unemployed totaled 1,228,000, compared with 1,239,000 the previous month. The rate, which has remained unchanged since March, is the lowest in four years.

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Herald Tribune

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International Herald Tribune
BUSINESS/FINANCE
SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JUNE 7-8, 1986 **

U.S. Stocks Report, Page 12

ECONOMIC SCENE

Israel's Military Economy Faces Challenge of Peace

By LEONARD SILK
New York Times Service

TEL AVIV — The halt of hyperinflation in Israel is the necessary, but not sufficient, condition for resumed economic growth. The sharp cuts in its budget deficits have given Israel the opportunity to restructure its economy from one overwhelmingly dominated by the government to one in which private investment can provide the thrust for vigorous growth.

During the years of high inflation, from 1973 to 1984, Israel's budget deficits averaged 14 percent of the gross national product — a ratio nearly three times as high as that incurred by the United States during the Reagan administration.

Following the adoption of the stabilization program of July 1985, which included cuts in government spending and higher taxes, Israel's budget deficit shrank to 3.3 percent of GNP during the second half of 1985. Without charges for interest payments on the public debt, the budget actually showed a surplus equal to 1.5 percent of GNP.

> "We need to shift labor to industry to strengthen our economy."

That drastic reduction in borrowing means that the government no longer must devour virtually the whole of national savings. Not only did the government absorb the lion's share of private savings, it also became the source of whatever funds business could obtain for investment, whether from domestic or foreign sources. Now it is in a position to start withdrawing from its controlling role over the economy.

Some economists fear, however, that the government's appetite for control has been curbed only temporarily. Professor Michael Bruno of Hebrew University, one of the architects of the stabilization program, warns that the cuts in the budget deficit came chiefly from the tax side and are antigrowth. He wants to see substantial cuts in both military and civilian outlays to clear the way for the tax cuts he believes are necessary to spur growth.

Another worry of economists and business executives is that the government will hold onto its control of the capital markets, even though it no longer needs to borrow as much.

THE MAIN THRUST of the recently released report of the Bejski Commission, appointed to clean up the mess following Israel's boom and bust in bank stocks, is to strengthen the capital markets by eliminating conflicts of interest among the banks in their various roles as fiduciary agents for the public, stockbrokers, bond dealers, investment advisers and investment bankers as well as commercial bankers.

Thus far, however, the Bejski report has received a cool and guarded reception from the government. It has resulted only in the removal from their jobs of some top bankers, including the governor of the nation's central bank, Moshe Mandelbaum.

On Wednesday, Prime Minister Shimon Peres accepted Mr. Mandelbaum's resignation, even though his successor had not been found. The man regarded as the leading candidate to replace Mr. Mandelbaum, deputy finance minister Adi Amorai, has been put on hold because he is a member of the Labor Party. The reason is that the vice prime minister, Yitzhak Shamir, a member

See ISRAEL, Page 20.

Currency Rates

Cross Rates *June 6*

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	N.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	2.5135	3.785	112.525 *	35.345 *	0.1641 *	—	5.572 *	136.50 *	149.39 y
Brussels(a)	45.4075	68.585	20.4385	6.614	2.978 *	18.1495	—	24.769	27.1213 *
Frankfurt	2.2344	3.364	—	31.485 *	1.458 x	88.825 *	4.888 *	121.30 *	1.328 *
London (b)	1.5045	—	3.3515	10.6745	2,299.00	3.768	68.415	2.7668	252.00
Milan	1,532.75	2,305.00	685.92	215.34	—	609.78	33.999	831.72	9.315
New York(c)	—	0.6637 =	2.2188	7.0825	1,522.00	2.4975	45.285	1.8308	167.225
Paris	7.11	10.705	3.1842	—	4.644 x	2.83	15.596 *	3.86	4.2365 *
Tokyo	168.90	253.49	75.50	23.71	11.05 *	67.16	349.58 *	91.74	—
Zurich	1.837	2.7697	82.49 *	25.985 *	0.1203 *	73.27 *	4.0831 *	—	1.0982 *
1 ECU	0.9624	0.6399	2.1494	6.8443	1,474.57	2.4184	43.8831	1.7733	161.96
1 SDR	1.16494	0.77348	2.60138	8.27775	N.Q.	2.9263	53.0748	2.1442	196.44

Closings in London and Zurich, fixings in other European centers. New York rates at 4 P.M. (a) Commercial franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000 N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available. (=) To buy one pound: $U.S.1.5045

Other Dollar Values

Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$
Argen. austral	0.83	Fin. markka	5.221	Mex. peso	530.00	Soviet ruble	0.717
Austral. $	1.4545	Greek drac.	139.25	Norw. krone	7.5925	Span. peseta	142.90
Austr. schil.	15.74	Hong Kong $	7.811	Phil. peso	19.50	Swed. krona	7.1775
Belg. fin. fr.	46.01	Indian rupee	12.71	Port. escudo	145.00	Taiwan $	38.12
Brazil cruz.	13.77	Indo. rupiah	1,130.00	Saudi riyal	3.7505	Thai baht	26.345
Canadian $	1.3938	Irish £	0.7383	Sing. $	2.2335	Turkish lira	684.30
Chinese yuan	3.2015	Israeli shek.	1.48	S. Afr. rand	2.4938	UAE dirham	3.673
Danish krone	8.238	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2948	S. Kor. won	890.00	Venez. boliv.	18.50
Egypt. pound	1.37	Malay. ring.	2.4225				

£ Sterling: 1.1863 Irish £

Sources: Banque du Benelux (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAII (dinar, riyal, dirham); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits *June 6*

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	ECU	SDR
1 month	7-7⅛	4½-4⅝	4⅜-4⅞	9 15/16-10 1/16	7¼-7⅝	7 1/16-7 3/16	6⅝
2 months	7 1/16-7 3/16	4½-4⅝	4¾-4⅞	9 13/16-9 15/16	7 1/16-7 3/16	7¼-7⅜	6⅝
3 months	7 1/16-7 3/16	4½-4⅝	4¾-4⅞	9 11/16-9 13/16	7 3/16-7 5/16	7¼-7⅜	6⅝
6 months	7 1/16-7 3/16	4 9/16-4 11/16	4⅝-4¾	9½-9⅝	7 3/16-7 5/16	7¼-7⅜	6 ⅝
1 year	7 1/16-7 3/16	4⅝-4¾	4 9/16-4 11/16	9⅜-9½	7½-7⅝	7¼-7⅜	6 ⅝

Sources: Morgan Guaranty (dollar, DM, SF, Pound, FF); Lloyds Bank (ECU); Reuters (SDR). Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates *June 6*

	Close	Prev.
United States		
Discount Rate	6½	6½
Federal Funds	6⅞	6⅞
Prime Rate	8½	8½
Broker Loan Rate	7¾	7¾
Com Paper 30-179 days	6.73	6.75
3-month Treasury Bills	6.38	6.49
6-month Treasury Bills	6.34	6.51
CD's 30-59 days	6.55	6.55
CD's 60-89 days	6.60	6.55
West Germany		
Lombard Rate	5.50	5.50
Overnight Rate	4.45	4.45
One Month Interbank	4.55	4.55
3-month Interbank	4.65	4.65
6-month Interbank	4.70	4.70
France		
Intervention Rate	7¼	7¼
Call Money	7¼	7¼
One-month Interbank	7 5/16	7 5/16
3-month Interbank	7⅜	7⅜
6-month Interbank	7⅜	7⅜
Britain		
Bank Base Rate	10	10
Call Money	10⅝	10⅝
91-day Treasury Bill	9⅝	9⅝
3-month Interbank	9 5/16	9 11/32
Japan		
Discount Rate	3½	3½
Call Money	4⅞	4⅞
60-day Interbank	4⅝	4⅝

Sources: Reuters, Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais, Bank of Tokyo.

Asian Dollar Deposits *June 6*

1 month	7 1/16 - 7 3/16
2 months	7 1/16 - 7 3/16
3 months	7 1/16 - 7 3/16
6 months	7⅛ - 7¼
1 year	7⅜ - 7½

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds *June 6*

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets 30 day average yield:	5.66
Telerate Interest Rate Index:	6.79

Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

Gold

June 6

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	341.65	341.75	+ 0.85
Luxembourg	341.75	—	Unch.
Paris (12.5 kilo)	341.95	342.31	+ 0.84
Zurich	341.80	341.70	+ 0.20
London	341.50	341.65	— 0.10
New York	—	341.50	+ 0.20

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York Comex current contract. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.

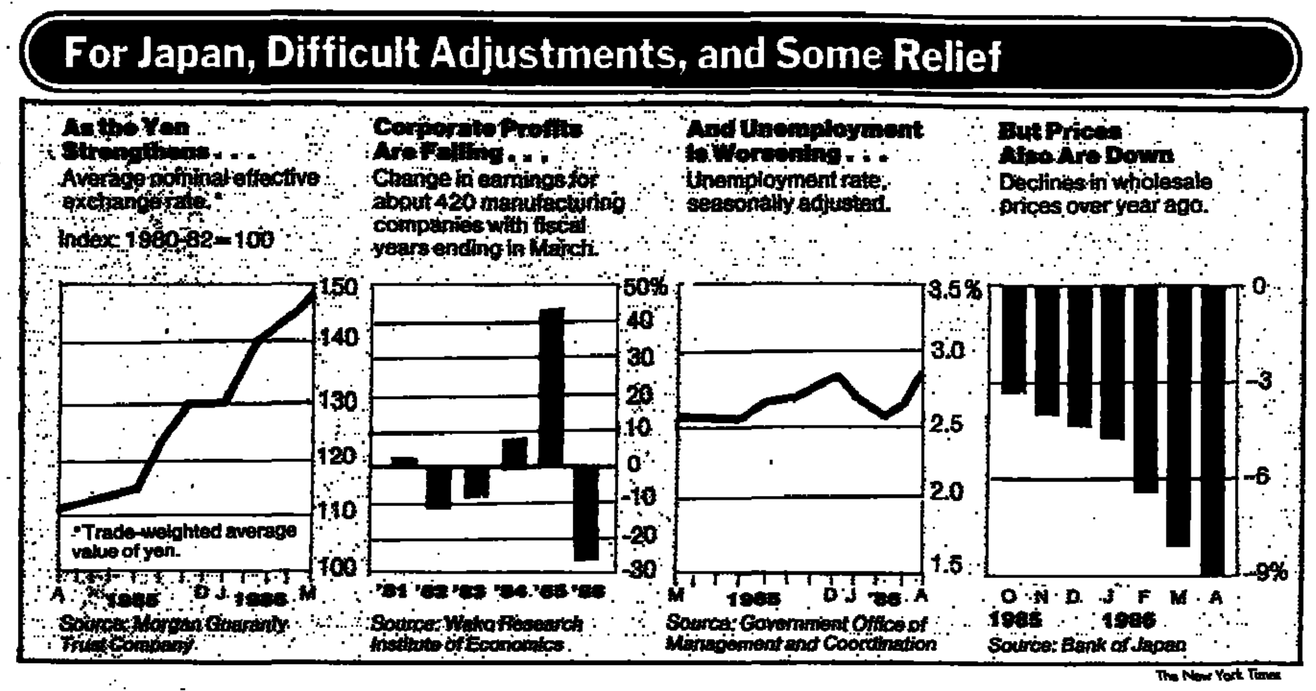
Source: Reuters.

To Our Readers

The market summary on the first NYSE tables page will now also include U.S. over-the-counter trading volume as well as a NASDAQ Diary showing the number of issues traded as well as a breakdown of advancing and declining issues.

Markets Closed

Financial markets were closed Friday in South Korea and Pakistan because of holidays.



Yen's Rise Expected to Aid Japan in Long Term

By Susan Chira
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Here, where exporting has long been equated with survival, the strength of the yen has become a national obsession.

Political leaders see their futures imperiled by the yen's rise. Business executives report tumbling profits. Predictions of impending recession fill the air.

The 30-percent appreciation of the yen against the dollar since last September is forcing painful adjustments, although the outlook is probably not so bleak as the protestations might suggest.

In the short term, the strong yen is making Japanese exports more expensive, cutting corporate profits and slowing economic growth.

Over the long term, however, many economists and business executives believe that a consistently strong yen could force wide-ranging and potentially beneficial changes in Japanese industry and Japan's economy.

"We will see more advantages of the yen appreciation as time wears on," said Kazuo Nukazawa, director of the international economic affairs department of the Keidanren, Japan's most powerful big-business organization. "The disadvantages came first."

The likely changes include these:

- More overseas manufacturing, and the development of management techniques that can easily be adapted to work forces in other nations.
- Increased imports of manufactured goods, particularly from newly industrializing Asian countries, such as South Korea and Taiwan.
- A shift in employment from manufacturing to the service sector.
- More emphasis on developing new businesses and products that cater to Japan's domestic market.

"I think that broader structural shifts are going to be important," said Peter Morgan, an economist for Jardine Fleming Securities Ltd. here. "The areas that were good for the economy in the past few years — exports, capital spending — are going to be bad in the next few years."

For most Japanese, the most immediate change caused by the high yen is unpleasant: A drop in profitability at large corporations and a potentially more serious drop in orders and sales at smaller companies.

In the fiscal year ended March 31, corporate profits declined for the first time in three years, according to Wako Research Institute of Economics, which analyzed 420 companies. The manufacturing concerns surveyed recorded an average drop of 25.1 percent, while profits for manufacturers of electrical machinery dropped 35.1 percent.

Individual companies reported even more dramatic declines: 67.8 percent at computer and telecommunications company Fujitsu Ltd., 60.3 percent at Nippon Steel and about 50 percent at audio company Japan Victor. Toyota Motor Corp. is predicting its first profit decline in five years when it ends its

See JAPAN, Page 20

U.S. Jobless Rate Rose 0.2 Point, To 7.3%, in May

By Jane Seaberry
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. civilian unemployment rate rose to 7.3 percent in May from 7.1 percent in April as continuing job losses in oil and manufacturing offset the addition of new jobs in the fast-growing service industries.

The Labor Department reported Friday that the number of unemployed Americans last month rose by 212,000, to nearly 8.6 million, despite the addition of 200,000 new jobs.

The agency's Bureau of Labor Statistics said that 30,000 more jobs were lost in the oil and gas industry in the month, bringing to 100,000 the number of jobs lost by the energy sector since the beginning of the year.

"Weakness in this industry has affected other industries as well," said Janet L. Norwood, commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. "Oil field machinery manufacturing, for example, has lost about a quarter of its jobs over the past year, much of that in the past few months."

The halving of oil prices since late last fall is expected to boost economic growth as it reduces costs for businesses and gives consumers more money in their pockets. Other than for a three-month dip in the rate of inflation, however, most of the effect of the oil-price decline has been negative so far.

Manufacturers, buffeted by import competition and still relatively high consumer interest rates, lost 40,000 jobs last month, raising the total for the year to date to 100,000, the BLS said. In less than two years, 300,000 U.S. manufacturing jobs have been lost, Labor said.

About half of the lost jobs in manufacturing in May were in the automobile industry, which has laid off 50,000 workers since early last year, Labor said. The auto industry is reducing its work force because of increased use of robots and computers and more competition from imports, economists said.

Of the 200,000 new jobs, 30,000 were in the finance, insurance and real estate fields, reflecting the strong housing market, Labor said. An additional 45,000 were in retail trade, of which 30,000 were in restaurants and bars, it said.

"The unemployment numbers show an economy with a split personality," said Jerry Jasinowski, chief economist for the National Association of Manufacturers.

"There's a booming services sector and massive increases in employment. On the other hand, energy, farming and durable-goods economies are flat on their backs. We're not going to get a second stage rebound if the economy remains neurotic."

Manufacturers of durable goods, such as furniture and major appliances, are hurting the most, Mr. Jasinowski said. This reflects their reliance on credit purchases at a time when consumers have high debt loads and are wary of taking on more, he said.

The unemployment rate, including members of the armed forces stationed in the United States, increased to 7.2 percent from 7.0 percent, the BLS said.

Mexico Peso Drops Below 600-$1 Level

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MEXICO CITY — The Mexican peso fell well past 600 to the dollar on Friday in the continuation of a sell-off that began Wednesday.

In New York, the free-market peso closed at 655 bid, 660 asked, down from a range of 635-640 at the close on Thursday.

The peso briefly slipped past the 600 mark on Wednesday before strengthening later in the day to 585-595. It was the first time the peso had traded below 600.

The free-market rate is used in tourism and for most border and private transactions.

A second rate, set daily by the central Bank of Mexico and representatives of commercial banks, was about 543 on Thursday. The rate is used in approximately 80 percent of the nation's commercial transactions.

It was unclear what forces were driving the latest deterioration in the peso's value. Although the currency has weakened sharply in recent years, it had held relatively stable in recent months. It started 1986 at 445 to the dollar.

Local newspapers have reported that the government is set to put in place a series of strong economic measures to reduce interest rates, freeze wages and prices, and create a new currency. Government officials have denied the existence of any such plan.

There also have been reports of growing concern about the nation's ability to stay current on its foreign debt of nearly $100 billion.

(AP, IHT)

Reuters/UPI

Paul A. Volcker

U.S. Moves to Assist Oil Producers

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, responding to cries from the U.S. oil industry that falling prices have hurt business, said Friday that operators of certain economically marginal oil wells no longer will be required to take costly steps to plug the wells.

The rules change, which affects companies that hold oil and gas leases on federal lands, is intended to preserve the possibility that the wells will be used again in the future when oil prices rise, Assistant Interior Secretary J. Steven Griles said.

"The impact we're concerned about is that these wells are not prematurely abandoned," Mr. Griles told a briefing at the White House.

Under current rules, holders of federal oil and gas leases who choose to abandon those leases must cement the wells shut. After the wells have been plugged, costs of opening them again are prohibitive, Mr. Griles said.

Suspension of the abandonment rules will allow operators of economically marginal wells to stop production without taking costly steps to seal their wells.

The rule suspension already has been applied to "stripper wells" — those that produce less than 10 barrels of petroleum a day. Since that suspension was authorized April 17, the Interior Department has granted permits for 210 lease-holders to halt production at stripper wells. Together those wells produced about 4,800 barrels of oil a day.

Mr. Griles said he had no estimate of how many lease-holders of marginal wells might ask to halt production under the expanded suspension of the rules, saying only that approximately 12 percent of U.S. oil is produced on federal lands. Of that amount, about 1 percent will be "saved" for future use, he said.

Suspension of the production requirements was one in a series of steps the Reagan administration said is needed to "ensure the preservation of our national energy assets and protect our energy independence."

Other provisions call for the Interior Department to extend oil and gas lease terms in certain cases and to review implementation of the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act.

Comments Played Down By Volcker

By John M. Berry
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, Paul A. Volcker, has said that financial market participants have been reading too much into some of his recent public comments, which sent stock and bond prices downward this week.

Mr. Volcker told a House Banking subcommittee Thursday that his remarks about possible future problems with inflation were not intended to signal that the Fed is about to tighten monetary policy.

But after Mr. Volcker denied that his comments were a signal on monetary policy, the markets reacted as if he had sent a new signal.

Bond prices steadied, and the dollar fell on foreign-exchange markets, at least partly, traders said, in anticipation that interest rates might not rise after all.

Mr. Volcker, explaining his remarks earlier this week on inflation, said, "There are potential problems down the road. As a central banker, I always see potential problems down the road," including more inflation once oil prices stop falling.

The Fed chairman noted that while commodity prices have been declining, prices for services have continued to rise. When those increases no longer are being offset by falling oil prices, he said, the inflation rate will be higher.

Just how much higher is a question that will be answered "down the road," Mr. Volcker said, and the outcome will be affected by policies in the months ahead.

But as far as any immediate tightening is concerned, "I have not been giving any signals," he said.

Both short- and long-term interest rates rose Wednesday after Mr. Volcker was quoted as telling a group of bankers in Boston that he was concerned about inflation.

Financial analysts said that one reason the market reacted so negatively to the chairman's remarks was that it is highly uncertain about the Fed's next move.

If economic growth speeds up later this year, as most forecasters expect, some analysts believe interest rates will rise. At the very least, faster growth likely would mean that the Fed would not seek to reduce interest rates further.

Mr. Volcker also testified at the hearing that he had not meant to send any signals about future changes in the Fed's discount rate.

Seoul, Undeterred by Chernobyl, Charges Into Nuclear Future

By Patrick L. Smith
International Herald Tribune

SEOUL — Nothing seems to sway South Korea from its ambitious nuclear-power program — certainly not collapsing oil prices or the accident at the Soviet reactor at Chernobyl in April.

Despite the economic and technical factors that have forced many governments to reconsider their plans to generate nuclear energy, South Korea is plunging ahead with one of the most extensive programs in the developing world.

This week, Korea Electric Power Co. formally dedicated its fourth and fifth reactors, both supplied by Westinghouse Electric Corp. The South Korean power company, known as Kepco, intends to activate two more plants by early next year, and two others are under construction.

The national utility currently is reviewing bids that were submitted in March for construction of its 10th and 11th plants. With the exception of its first three reactors, all of Kepco's nuclear systems will generate 900 to 950 megawatts each.

South Korea already derives more than one-fourth of its electricity from nuclear power, one of the highest percentages in the developing world. A decade from now, when at least 11 nuclear systems are scheduled to be operating, almost half of the nation's power will be nuclear.

By then, South Korea's nuclear program will be on par with that of France and only a handful of other nations. Taiwan, which has a comparable commitment to nuclear energy, halted construction recently on its fourth twin-reactor plant, citing the Soviet accident and lower fuel costs.

"There's no reason to stop this program, even with low oil prices," said Choi Chang Tong, general manager of Kepco's power planning department. "We think there's still great uncertainty in prospects for oil prices."

Apart from its pessimistic view of future petroleum costs, South Korea also recognizes that it is trading in a buyers' market. With the exception of orders placed by China, there have been no new contracts for nuclear plants since 1978.

As a consequence, the bids submitted for South Korea's next two plants reportedly were at rock-bottom levels. Government officials say the plants are expected to cost about $1.5 billion each, substantially below the average cost of comparable plants elsewhere.

"I think the foreign vendors are pretty much willing to give the store away," a diplomat familiar with the project said. "Even Framatome," he said, referring to the French manufacturer of nuclear systems, "is winding down its domestic program."

Seoul has been preoccupied with controlling its sources of energy since the oil crises of the 1970s, when it depended on oil for about 70 percent of its primary power needs.

Park Jung Ki, Kepco's president, refers to secure energy supplies and reduced dependence on imports as a state of "enertopia."

A large nuclear-power program is key to meeting that goal. Already, petroleum constitutes only one-third of the fuel consumed by South Korea's generating plants; by 1995, it is expected to account for only 11 percent, with nuclear power and coal providing nearly all of the rest.

As its nuclear program grows, Kepco also is aggressively seeking to develop its own sources of nuclear fuel and to master the technology of nuclear systems.

The utility already has developed its own subsidiaries for architecture and engineering, construction, reactor design and uranium development.

The plants on which vendors recently bid are to be the last involving a substantial foreign role, diplomatic sources indicate. Accordingly, the utility is expected to place considerable emphasis on the technology-sharing package included in each vendor's bid.

"The energy planners want to squeeze as much know-how as they can out of these last two plants," a foreign analyst said.

Kepco also faces fiscal pressure to localize its program. The utility now holds 11 percent of South Korea's foreign debt of nearly $50 billion, so it is facing continuing opposition from Seoul's Economic Planning Board, an advisory body with considerable influence in policy decisions.

Because vendors must conform to guidelines issued by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the financing packages offered by the contenders for the next nuclear contracts are roughly similar.

But many analysts suggest that Westinghouse may be favored because of Seoul's concern over its mounting trade deficit with the United States. The other bidders for the reactor system are Framatome, Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd. and Combustion Engineering Inc. of the United States.

Westinghouse also may have an edge because it already has supplied South Korea with six pressurized-water reactors. Kepco is seeking to standardize its plants as it moves toward local manufacturing and maintenance of its systems.

Ironically, the Soviet nuclear disaster in Chernobyl has benefited South Korea in that it prompted President Chun Doo Hwan to order inspections of the nation's nuclear plants and to reorganize the government's regulatory agencies.

"Safety is taken substantially more seriously than it used to be," a foreign analyst said. "Safety and electricity production are now of equal importance."

South Korea had been severely criticized for its regulatory shortcomings, notably in a World Bank report issued two years ago.

First Oil Field Ready Off China

Agence France-Presse

PARIS — The first oil field in the South China Sea, the South West Weizhou field, will begin operations in August, Cie. Française des Pétroles announced Friday.

All fixed equipment for preliminary development has been set up, according to the French company. The field is in the Gulf of Beibu, 50 miles (80 kilometers) off the coast of China.

West Oil Corp. of China owns 51 percent of the rights on the site; Total, 14.7 percent; EACO, 10 percent; BOODC of Japan, 9.8 percent; Statoil of Norway, 9.8 percent; and Société Nationale Elf Aquitaine of France, 4.7 percent.

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Avis de convocation

Messieurs les Actionnaires sont convoqués par le présent avis à l'Assemblée Générale Statutaire qui aura lieu le 17 juin 1986 à 11.00 heures dans les bureaux de la Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise, 43, Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg, avec l'ordre du jour suivant:

Ordre du jour
1. Approbation des rapports du Conseil d'Administration et du Commissaire aux Comptes.
2. Approbation des bilan et compte de pertes et profits au 31 décembre 1985.
3. Décharge aux Administrateurs et au Commissaire aux Comptes pour l'exécution de leurs fonctions jusqu'au 31 décembre 1985.
4. Nominations statutaires.

Les décisions à prendre concernant tous les points à l'ordre du jour ne requièrent aucun quorum. Elles seront prises à la simple majorité des actions présentes ou représentées à l'Assemblée.

Le Conseil d'Administration

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NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of MONTEREY TRUST S.A. will be held at its registered office at Luxembourg, 14, rue Aldringen, on June 24th, 1985, at 15.00 hours for the purpose of considering and voting the following matters:

1. To hear and accept
   a) the management report of the directors
   b) the report of the statutory auditor.
2. To approve the annual accounts for the year ended March 31st, 1986, and to allocate the net profit.
3. To discharge the directors and the auditor with respect to their performance of duties during the year ended March 31st, 1986.
4. To elect the directors to serve until the next annual general meeting of shareholders.
5. To elect the auditor to serve until the next annual general meeting of shareholders.
6. Any other business.

The shareholders are advised that no quorum for the statutory general meeting is required and that decisions will be taken at the majority of the shares present or represented at the meeting, with the restriction that no shareholder neither by himself nor by proxy can vote for a number of shares in excess of one fifth of the shares issued or two fifths of the shares present or represented at the meeting.

In order to take part at the statutory general meeting of June 24th, 1986 the owners of bearer shares will have to deposit their shares five clear days before the meeting at the registered office of the Fund, 14, rue Aldringen, Luxembourg, or with the following bank:

— BANQUE GÉNÉRALE DU LUXEMBOURG S.A.
14, rue Aldringen, Luxembourg

The Board of Directors.

Friday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

Stagnation Threatens Indonesia, Report By World Bank Says

Reuters

JAKARTA — The World Bank, in an annual report, has called on Indonesia to take strong measures to ensure the stability of its balance of payments and lay the groundwork for an economic recovery after a plunge in oil prices, according to a summary examined Friday.

The summary of the confidential report said Indonesia faces stagnant or stunted growth in the next few years in its gross domestic product, or the total value of its goods and services excluding income from foreign investment.

The summary said the report urged policy changes to encourage exports and to dismantle patronage and protectionist barriers.

The bank said Indonesia's economy was badly hit by the drop in oil prices and the fall of the dollar. The nation depends on oil exports for about 70 percent of its foreign exchange.

The report forecast annual growth of less than 2 percent for the next two years, even if the government keeps a tight rein on the economy.

The bank said measures announced by Jakarta last month to stimulate non-oil exports and foreign investment were a good start, but that momentum must be maintained to establish an efficient basis for renewed growth and stability.

AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 31

AdamRusel, Amedco, Baldwin Sec, CaroPL pf, ChmbDev n, ChmbDvA n, ChampPrd, Chi Rivet, CrownCrl, Dillard s, EECO Inc, Eroind s, FtCapHld, FurVault s, GouldLP n, Hampin Ind, Harvey Gr, Hasbro, Helco, HomeShop n, HornHar, HornHar wt, Howell Ind, IntSeaw Tr, LSB Ind, MacNISch, MarkIV, Olla Ind, Pier 1 Inc w, TurnerBrd n, Woodstream

NEW LOWS 5

Cubic, Domson 3pf, FtAustPr n, ImperOil A g, PelLew 228p

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 6 June 1986

Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price. The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (r) - regularly; (i) - irregularly.

DM - Deutsche Mark; BF - Belgium Francs; FL - Dutch Florin; LF - Luxembourg Francs; ECU - European Currency Unit; SF - Swiss Francs; a - asked; + - Offer Prices; b - bid change P/V $10 to $1 per unit; N.A. - Not Available; N.C. - Not Communicated; o - New; S - suspended; S/S - Stock Split; * - Ex-Dividend; ** - Ex-Rts; *** - Gross Performance Index December; • - Redempt- Price- Ex-Coupon; ** - Formerly Worldwide Fund Ltd; @ - Offer Price incl. 3% prelim. charge; ++ - daily stock price as on Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Floating-Rate Notes

June 6

Dollars / Deutsche Marks / E.C.U. / Japanese Yen / Pounds Sterling

Source: Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd., London

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Personal Savings Rose 9.3% in Japan in a Year

Agence France-Presse

TOKYO — Personal savings in Japan totaled 502.87 trillion yen ($2.97 trillion) in the year ended in March, a 9.3-percent increase from the previous year, the Bank of Japan said Friday.

The increase in fiscal 1985 was lower than the 9.7-percent rise recorded in fiscal 1984, but was considered high. Japan's gross national product, or total output of goods and services, grew by a nominal 5.7 percent over the period, central bank officials said.

The Daily Source for International Investors.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

MBB Sees Big Potential In China Plane Venture

By Ronald van de Krol
Reuters

HANNOVER, West Germany — The West German aircraft industry has been given a potentially big break into the huge Chinese market.

The break came with the signing Friday by China and West Germany's largest aerospace company of an agreement on joint development of a new plane.

The plane, to be designed by Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm and China Aero-Technology Import & Export Corp., will carry 60 to 85 passengers on mainly regional flights.

The two companies have already begun feasibility studies on the plane, dubbed the MPC-75, and would decide next year whether and when to start production, officials said at the contract signing at the Hannover International Air Show.

"We are both convinced there is worldwide demand for this type of plane," said MBB's chairman, Hanns Arnt Vogels.

MBB officials later estimated the international market for 80-seater planes at about 900 in the 1990s, without counting the Chinese market.

Industry analysts in Hannover said that such developing countries as China would be seeking to boost their aircraft fleets to improve communication as their economies mature.

They could not yet say how many of the MPC-75s would be flown in China, but saw the country as a major customer.

They said the total cost of developing the new plane, about $1 billion, would be divided equally, but no decision had yet been taken on how to share out the manufacturing work if production actually begins.

MBB and CATIC are currently setting up a joint office in Hamburg to establish contacts with potential customers and suppliers of parts for the MPC-75.

Martin Grüner, state secretary at the Economics Ministry in Bonn, said MBB had not asked for state aid for the project.

"MBB and CATIC see this is as a purely commercial project," he said at the signing.

MBB said the first commercial flight of the MPC-75, which would be powered by two fuel-efficient prop-fan engines at the rear of the plane, could take place in 1995.

It will be equipped with special starting and landing equipment.

Airbus Industrie Aiming for 30% Of World Market

Reuters

HANNOVER, West Germany — Airbus Industrie, the European aircraft consortium, is aiming long term for a 30-percent share of the world market, the general manager, Adalbert Flossdorff, said Friday.

Speaking at the Hannover Air Show, Mr. Flossdorff said the expansion of the Airbus fleet with the planned A-330 and A-340 long-range models would play a significant role in achieving this aim.

The Airbus president, Jean Pierson, said that if this target were reached, Airbus Industrie could be financially independent by the mid-1990s. The consortium currently relies on loans from member governments. Airbus's partners are France, Britain, West Germany and Spain. Development of the two new models was running according to schedule, Airbus officials said.

Mr. Pierson said Airbus needed six initial customers in order to start construction of the new aircraft and there were intensive discussions with the West German state airline, Deutsche Lufthansa AG, and the Swiss carrier, Swissair. Lufthansa had originally rejected one design but a second with a greater range than the original has been well received, he said.

Mr. Flossdorff said there were already 134 firm orders from 12 customers for the A-320, which is due to go into operation in March of next year.

4 European Concerns Form Jet-Fighter Firm

Agence France-Presse

HANNOVER, West Germany — Four West European companies have set up Eurofighter GmbH to develop a European combat jet plane. They are Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm of West Germany, British Aerospace PLC, Aeritalia of Italy and Casa of Spain.

They plan to produce 800 aircraft, which is the estimated total requirement from 1995 of the four countries' armed forces.

Reuters

China Introduces Credit Card

Han Ling Ling, an employee of the Bank of China, displays the Great Wall credit card recently issued by the bank. It may be used only in a limited number of establishments in Beijing.

Lawyer Says Robins Official Asked Her Not to Take Notes

By Morton Mintz
Washington Post Service

RICHMOND, Virginia — A federal court that is hearing a government motion for a trustee to run the insolvent A.H. Robins Co. was told that the company's former general counsel "specifically requested" outside bankruptcy lawyers "not to put anything in writing."

The counsel, William A. Forrest Jr., "was afraid it would be discoverable in the Dalkon Shield litigation," said Margaret Sheneman, a lawyer with the San Francisco firm of Murphy, Weir & Butler, in U.S. District Court on Thursday.

The Dalkon Shield, an intrauterine contraceptive device used by women, has been blamed for infections, miscarriages and even deaths. Thousands of lawsuits for damages led Robins to file for reorganization under U.S. bankruptcy laws last Aug. 21, with Murphy, Weir as special counsel.

Two days before Robins filed for bankruptcy-code protection, Ms. Sheneman testified, Mr. Forrest instructed her never to put anything on paper.

Robins abruptly dismissed Murphy, Weir March 21, the same day that Mr. Forrest resigned as general counsel for what the company said were personal reasons. The company replaced Murphy, Weir with the New York firm of Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom.

The move came shortly after the government had filed a motion to have a trustee appointed to run the company and to have Robins held in contempt for making millions of dollars of improper payments after filing for bankruptcy.

Robins' attorney, Dennis J. Drebsky, conceded to Judge Robert R. Merhige Jr. that Robins had made the improper payments. The outlays violated court orders barring post-bankruptcy payments on debts that existed before the company filed for bankruptcy.

But he said Robins' officers made the payments because they were "not very well schooled in the world of bankruptcy" and believed that they were complying with the law.

He said the evidence produced in a federal investigation reflected "a tragic failure" rather than cause for blaming any executives or law firms. But the government assailed that argument, producing testimony from 10 witnesses.

Turner to Sell MGM Assets to United Artists And Lorimar

The Associated Press

ATLANTA — Turner Broadcasting System Inc. announced plans Friday to sell assets of its newly acquired subsidiary, MGM Entertainment Co., in transactions valued at $490 million.

It said it has agreed in principle to sell MGM's television and motion picture production and distribution business, as well as its Home Entertainment Group, to United Artists Corp. for $300 million.

United Artists was a subsidiary of MGM until TBS sold it to the financier Kirk Kerkorian's Tracinda Corp. as part of the $1.5-billion MGM takeover in March.

Tracinda was the controlling stockholder of the former MGM-UA Entertainment Co.

In a separate arrangement, Turner Broadcasting said it agreed to sell MGM's 44-acre (17.75-hectare) production facility and Metrocolor Film Laboratory to Lorimar-Telepictures Corp. for "aggregate consideration" of $190 million.

The sales will leave Atlanta-based TBS with the extensive MGM film library.

TBS's chairman, Ted Turner, said Friday: "These dispositions will enable us to meet our commitment to restructure our operations and repay a portion of the indebtedness incurred in the acquisition of the MGM film library."

Mr. Turner had told TBS stockholders earlier that he was prepared to put all MGM assets on the market except for its film library in order to reduce the debt incurred in the MGM takeover.

The library includes such classics as "Casablanca," "The Wizard of Oz" and "Gone With the Wind"

The film library will provide extensive programming for Atlanta-based WTBS-TV.

Mr. Turner owns 81 percent of TBS.

McDonald's Listing in Tokyo

Agence France-Presse

TOKYO — McDonald's Corp. is expected to be listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange early next month, exchange officials said Friday. The exchange listing would be the eighth for the U.S. fast-food concern.

BUSINESS PROFILE / D. Wayne Calloway, Pepsi's Chairman

A Motivator Who Takes Risks

By Richard W. Stevenson
New York Times Service

PURCHASE, New York — When D. Wayne Calloway became president of Pepsico Inc.'s Frito-Lay subsidiary in 1976, the Dallas-based company was already flying high. It dominated the snack-food industry, boasted a strong management team and had recorded eight consecutive years of profit growth.

"A lot of times when you get a new assignment, the last guy has gotten thrown out on his ear, the place is a mess and you have to reconstruct the whole thing," Mr. Calloway said. "That was clearly not the case at Frito-Lay.

"The question I had to ask myself was, 'How are you going to add anything to this party?' "

It is a question that Mr. Calloway might ask himself again. The 50-year-old North Carolina native became chairman and chief executive of Pepsico this month, moving up from president and chief operating officer.

He succeeded Donald M. Kendall, the blustery, high-profile 65-year-old who is retiring after 21 years. And once more, Mr. Calloway has taken command of a company where everything seems to be going right.

William Leach, an analyst at the Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette Securities Corp., went as far as to call Pepsi "perhaps the single best consumer-products company that exists today."

So what is Wayne Calloway going to add to that?

Plenty, according to those who know him. During his six years at Frito-Lay, Mr. Calloway tripled sales and nearly quadrupled operating profits. As Mr. Kendall's No. 2 man, he engineered the acquisition of Seven-Up Co. from Philip Morris Cos. earlier this year and spearheaded a program to shed divisions that performed poorly.

Now he is talking about going up against Coca-Cola Co. in fountain sales and overseas and about adding a fourth line of business to Pepsico's mainstays of soft drinks, snacks and restaurants.

Finding the right area will not be easy. "Our return on equity is 22 percent," Mr. Calloway said. "Finding something else that doesn't drag that down is very difficult. It's not going to happen next week or next month or maybe even next year."

There is no sense of urgency about the expansion. Pepsi's soft-drink unit has more than held its own against the Coke juggernaut. Frito-Lay sells about half of all the salty snacks in this country, and Pepsi's ownership of Pizza Hut Inc. and Taco Bell makes it the nation's largest restaurant operator.

John G. Nelson, an analyst at Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., observed: "Pepsi seems to relish accelerating the pace of change in its businesses, in the belief that a time will come at which competitors can no longer keep up the struggle."

Its successful housecleaning efforts, such as the sale of non-core businesses like Wilson Sporting Goods and North American Van Lines and most of its foreign soft-drink bottling operations, also has earned widespread plaudits from analysts.

Many analysts predict compounded growth of 14 percent for Pepsico over the next five years. "That is one hell of a target for Wayne," said Mr. Kendall, who is staying on as chairman of Pepsico's executive committee.

Mr. Calloway is unlikely to tamper with the well-oiled machine he is inheriting from Mr. Kendall. "His job will be to build further on what Kendall has built," said Emanuel Goldman, an analyst at Montgomery Securities.

Still, Mr. Calloway, a financial man by training, brings to Pepsi's leadership a far different style from Mr. Kendall, a sales and marketing genius.

Mr. Kendall is an outspoken globe-trotter, a health-food nut who nonetheless drinks Pepsi at breakfast and a hard-driving leader with a reputation for impatience with subordinates.

Mr. Calloway is a soft-spoken, low-key consensus builder with a quick laugh. "Wayne has tremendous people skills," said Martin Romm, an analyst at First Boston Corp.

Far from being an ironfisted chairman who demands growth with the ferocity of a slave-driver, like Harold Geneen of ITT Corp., for whom he worked before joining Pepsi, Mr. Calloway achieves results by motivating subordinates.

"He's the purest form of the word 'manager' that I've ever seen," said Thomas V. Bonoma, a Harvard Business School marketing professor who has written several case studies of Frito-Lay.

"Wayne never blew me away with personal presence or charisma," he said, "but it was amazing how he could get all these terribly ambitious people with big egos pulling in the same direction."

"He has a managerial attitude that you not only can afford to, but have to go out there and take risks," said Jeffrey M. Weingarten, an analyst at Goldman, Sachs & Co. "That's what Calloway brings to the company."

For Mr. Calloway, the move into the chairman's suite completes a rigorous training program designed for him and a few other young managers in the late 1960s.

While others could not take the pressure-cooker atmosphere that Mr. Kendall had created and accepted jobs elsewhere, Mr. Calloway stayed with Pepsico in a succession of positions. "I don't know of a better example of a CEO being in-house trained," Mr. Kendall said.

But Mr. Calloway, who probably will earn close to $1 million a year in his new post, practically had to be bludgeoned into even talking to Pepsi about a job 20 years ago. And parts of the training program required arm twisting, too.

It is a story that Mr. Calloway, a balding man with a soft North Carolina drawl, seems to relish telling.

In 1966, he was a 31-year-old financial controller at ITT Corp. in New York, one of Mr. Geneen's whiz kids, who helped keep track of where the master conglomerator's money was being spent and earned.

"We were buying a company a week," Mr. Calloway remembers. "Like everybody else at ITT, I was overworked. Spent a lot of time on airplanes. I'm not sure what we were doing, but we were doing it in a hurry."

In the midst of that freneticism came phone calls from a headhunter named Robert Getty. "I want to talk to you," Mr. Getty would say. "I've got a job that's just perfect."

"Not interested," Mr. Calloway would reply. "Gotta run, gotta go to the airport, go somewhere."

"You're stupid," said the headhunter. "You ought to at least have lunch and listen. My office is only across the street. Come over here, I'll have a sandwich brought in to the desk, you can eat lunch in 30 minutes and get back."

So Mr. Calloway trooped across Park Avenue, ate his sandwich, and learned about a job at Pepsico, newly formed in the merger of Pepsi-Cola and Frito-Lay.

Pepsi, he was told, was still sorting out that merger. There was an excitement about the place: Mr. Kendall, who ran the old Pepsi-Cola and Herman Lay of Frito-Lay were charismatic guys with big growth plans.

They needed someone with experience in the financial-control systems that ITT was famous for to help Pepsico organize itself.

Mr. Calloway was intrigued by the opportunity to develop a financial-reporting system from scratch and to get in early with the spunky young company. Several months later, in January 1967, he went to work there as the director of profit-planning control.

Mr. Calloway was born in Elkin, North Carolina, the state where Pepsi-Cola was invented in 1898. He grew up in Winston-Salem, where as a teen-ager, he worked at a soda fountain, in an ice plant, on a loading dock — "anything to make some money."

He also played a lot of basketball, and won an athletic scholarship to Wake Forest University in Winston-Salem, where he majored in accounting.

After school he signed on with Vick Chemical Co., eventually moving to New York, where he jumped to ITT and then to Pepsi.

He rose steadily at Pepsi, but it always required a little browbeating to get him to change jobs. "Dumbest idea I ever heard," he replied when asked to move to Dallas to become Frito's chief financial officer in 1968.

He eventually went.

"Dumbest idea I ever heard," he said again four years later when asked to move to Canada to run Frito-Lay and Pepsi in that country. "This is nuts. Who wants to go to Canada and freeze anyway?"

He went, only to be told a year later that Mr. Kendall wanted him back at corporate headquarters.

"But I just got here," Mr. Calloway complained at the time. But he went, and spent two years as corporate vice president for financial planning and management.

The New York Times

D. Wayne Calloway in his suburban New York office.

'He's the purest form of the word "manager" that I've ever seen.'
— Thomas V. Bonoma, Harvard expert on Frito-Lay

U.S. to Probe Canadian Softwood

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, in another volley in its trade battle with Canada, announced on Friday that it was launching an investigation that could lead to duties on Canadian softwood lumber imports.

The action by the Commerce Department came on a petition filed May 19 by a group of U.S. lumber producers alleging that low "stumpage" fees set by Canada's provincial governments for cutting timber on state land amounted to an unfair trade subsidy.

The group is seeking duties of up to 27 percent on the Canadian lumber imports, which totaled $2.6 billion last year. It argued that the subsidies had allowed Canadian companies to capture 33 percent of the softwood lumber market in the United States.

Under U.S. trade laws, the U.S. International Trade Commission has until July 3 to make a preliminary judgment on whether the American timber industry is being injured.

If the commission's finding is positive, the Commerce Department will have until August 12 to determine the level of duties to be imposed on Canadian softwood exporters.

If the 27-percent tariff requested by the U.S. lumber producers is accepted by the Commerce Department, it would cripple the Canadian forestry industry and cost thousands of jobs.

When a similar petition for penalties was filed in 1983, the Commerce Department ruled that Canadian exports were fairly priced. The Canadian government had hoped that decision would work as a precedent in its favor this time.

In Ottawa, the secretary of state for external affairs, Joe Clark, said Canada would make a "strong case" against the tariffs in testimony before International Trade Commission officials beginning next week in Washington.

He said he was worried that U.S. senators from some lumber-producing states might interfere in the commission's investigation and influence the final decision.

The inquiry was the latest in a series of retaliatory trade swipes that the two nations have taken at one another over the past two weeks.

The events appeared to jeopardize the countries' efforts to begin talks on a free-trade agreement designed to eliminate all barriers, tariffs, quotas and subsidies.

Opposition politicians in Canada accused the government of Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of having agreed to the investigation of the lumber industry in exchange for approval by the U.S. Senate Finance Committee in April of free-trade negotations.

(AP, UPI)

The New York Times

A Sears, Roebuck Store of the Future in a mall in Wayne, New Jersey.

Sears Suffering From Identity Crisis

By Steven Greenhouse
New York Times Service

CHICAGO — Sears, Roebuck & Co., the largest U.S. retailer, has pushed hard in recent years to persuade its huge customer base to use its new brokerage and real estate businesses. But in seeking to diversify beyond shirts, stoves and stereos, many analysts say, Sears has paid too little attention to its roots and left the U.S. retailing foundation of its empire vulnerable.

Such lower-price chains as Wal-Mart and such regional discounters as Crazy Eddie and Highland Superstores have wooed customers away from Sears.

Product loyalty has eroded, with many shoppers now shunning the Sears and Kenmore house brands in favor of names like Sony or Esprit that are not sold at the company's 800 department stores. And Sears's cumbersome distribution system has become an expensive drag on operations.

The result has been six consecutive quarters of flat retail sales and a steep drop in operating income in the company's merchandising division. Operating income fell 31 percent to $447 million last year, from $656 million in 1984.

Sears's troubles have been dramatic enough to prompt talk that K Mart Corp., the No. 2 U.S. retailer, might soon take over the top spot.

"Sears is a continuous market-share loser," said Monroe H. Greenstein, an analyst with Bear, Stearns & Co. "They can't afford to let merchandising get away from them. That's the source of a good deal of the other things."

Allan G. Bortel, an analyst with Shearson Lehman Brothers, said, "Sears has traditionally served the blue-collar customer, but there aren't enough of them left. And white-collar shoppers want to go to a white-collar store. Sears is trying to figure out its niche."

Now celebrating its centennial year, Sears is fighting back on a number of fronts, although analysts question whether the moves will be enough to turn things around.

The company is spending $1.2 billion to remodel its department stores into brighter, fancier Stores of the Future that carry more stylish apparel and home furnishings. It has made changes in its retailing staff to cut costs and to be more responsive to fashion trends. And it is pricing more aggressively to meet the discounters head-on.

"Neither our direction nor our strategy was expansion to any degree," William L. Bass, 60, the chairman and chief executive of the retailing division, said. "We're in a position now," thanks to the reorganization, "where we can and should concentrate more on revenue growth."

The company as a whole had revenues last year of $40.72 billion, up 4.9 percent from 1984. But most of that gain came from the financial sector, which includes such newer units as Dean Witter and Coldwell Banker Real Estate as well as its older Allstate Insurance.

The retail division was up less than two-tenths of 1 percent for the year, to $26.55 billion, and 5.8 percent since 1983. That compares with K Mart's recent surge, to $22.42 billion in sales last year, a 20.6 percent gain over two years.

The key problem, said Mr. Greenstein of Bear, Stearns, is that Sears "is a very high-cost distributor of merchandise; their prices are less competitive than those of other retailers."

John S. Landschulz, an analyst with Mesirow & Co. in Chicago, said, "They have to get sales volume increasing like Wal-Mart has. Once you spread your costs out, you have retail economics in your favor, and your overall margins improve."

Mr. Bass, a careful, thoughtful man, says Sears is moving to cut costs. It has consolidated its 50 regional operating groups into 28. In April, the company said it would eliminate its four regional merchandising offices and consolidate them in Chicago, thus removing a management level and saving $60 million a year.

Also in April, Sears said it would streamline its distribution network by, for example, often shipping directly from the manufacturer to the store, thus skipping the company's own distribution centers.

Sears is also flexing its muscle in new areas. In small towns, the company plans to open 60 small department stores this year that will be dominated by its hard-goods lines. Mr. Bass also talks about making acquisitions in unspecified areas.

To capitalize on its reputation as the place where Americans shop to repair a broken light switch or repaint the garage door, Sears plans to open 50 or more Sears Paint and Hardware Stores in each of the next five years. This year, these stores will open in Boston, Washington, Chicago, Atlanta, Denver and San Francisco.

But some analysts say that when Sears emphasizes hardware and hard goods, it sends out mixed messages to the fashion-conscious soft-goods consumer it is trying to attract.

"There's a very strange dichotomy at Sears," said Walter F. Loeb, an analyst with Morgan Stanley & Co. "The durable (goods) customer is not necessarily the Sears fashion customer."

But Sears officials say that the reconfigured Stores of the Future aim to please both clienteles. Largely the concept of the company's new chairman, Edward A. Brennan, they have a more fashionable layout, better lighting and more brand names than the older outlets.

The new stores, which dropped the lowest-priced products in some lines, were designed to entice a slightly more affluent customer, including more women.

"Now they're veering away from the philosophy of the Store of the Future," Mr. Loeb of Morgan Stanley said, "by offering lower price points since it has not attracted enough fashion customers."

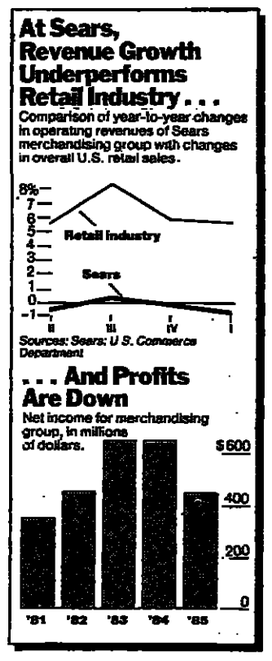
But Mr. Bass says the stores are successful, noting that they average 4 percent higher sales and four-tenths of 1 percent higher gross margins than before they were modernized.

He said they were doing especially well in home furnishings, with furniture sales up more than 10 percent.

In hard goods, however, there is a battle royal going on with discounters, including Crazy Eddie and Newmark & Lewis in the East and Highland in the Middle West.

"There is a consumer out there who doesn't want chain-store labels on things they buy," Mr. Greenstein said. "Kenmore is a good name but not a yuppie name. When they have friends over, these people do not want those friends to see names like Sears or Kenmore. They want people to see names like Sony or Kitchen Aid."

In response, Sears has slowly added names like RCA, Adidas and Levi's.



Japan Considers Oil-Futures Market

Reuters

TOKYO — The influential Institute of Energy Economics, a private think tank with a government advisory role, says it is time that Japan, the world's largest oil importer, opened its own futures-trading exchange to counter foreign influence.

Japan takes more than 10 percent of the world's crude oil but has allowed the London and New York markets to rule the price that refiners must pay for the four million barrels imported daily.

Trading in contracts for future delivery of oil on those markets causes Tokyo's prices to plummet or soar and upsets the country's policy-makers and refiners.

Toyoaki Ikuta, president of the institute, said, "North Sea Brent on London's futures market and West Texas Intermediate in New York are too influential on our Middle East oil prices so Japan wants to get control back if possible."

Until now Japan's energy policymakers had shunned the idea of futures trading in oil, fearing that it would encourage too much speculation and endanger the stability of a vital commodity.

But in April crude-oil futures were seriously discussed when the chairman of a leading Singapore refinery visited Tokyo.

"If Japan doesn't do it soon we will find ourselves having to compete with a Singapore oil-futures exchange," Mr. Ikuta said.

A futures market in Asia based on Middle East crudes would do much to push Japan into the market limelight and give it bigger influence over world oil prices.

But there is resistance to a Tokyo futures market inside the Ministry of International Trade and Industry.

"Oil-futures trading only stimulates speculative interest and can give dangerous signs, the wrong signs of the market's true direction," a ministry official said.

Japan's oil-buying on the spot market, purchases at prices based on international market levels, has grown in the past two years to account for more than 30 percent of all oil coming into Japan.

Spot-market trading developed in Tokyo two years ago, when the power of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to control most world oil prices was declining sharply.

The trade ministry considered the spot trading a possible threat to stability of supplies but government opinion has turned lately.

Some officials are letting it be known unofficially that the spot-buying trend is welcome.

4 Scandinavia Aircraft Firms Form Group to Bolster Bids

Agence France-Presse

COPENHAGEN — Four aircraft manufacturers have set up Scandinavian Aircraft Group to strengthen bids for contracts from the West European consortium Airbus Industrie, a chairman of one of the companies announced Friday.

The companies, Per Udsen Aircraft Industry of Denmark, Saab of Sweden, Raufoss Ammunisjonsfabrikker and Aluminum Fly of Norway, are each too small to qualify for government subsidies, let alone Airbus contracts, said Per Udsen's chairman, Paul Povlsen.

He said Per Udsen had "joined other Scandinavian companies to have greater range and more presence on the market."

The companies have signed an agreement on cooperation, but must still work out financing, Mr. Povlsen said.

JAPAN: *After Adjustment Period, Long-Term Gains Seen From Yen's Rise*

(Continued from first finance page)

business year June 30. The companies cite the strong yen as the chief culprit, although sharply reduced exports to China and the Middle East also took their toll.

Still, several factors suggest that most large Japanese corporations will remain competitive. The last two years marked record profits for most companies. And Nobumitsu Kagami, chief economist for Nomura Investment Management Co., said that export volume remained about the same to the United States, and increased slightly to Europe. Exports of videocassette recorders, for example, hit a monthly high in April.

Evidently, most Japanese products are holding their own against stiffer competition from Asia and the United States, whose products become less expensive as the yen's value increases.

But analysts believe that some sectors of Japanese industry, such as textiles, may not be able to keep up with competition from South Korea and Taiwan. For the time being, however, most companies say that that threat is limited because Korean and Taiwanese production are already at their limits. Nonetheless, most Japanese companies are holding down price increases.

A survey by Industrial Bank of Japan puts price increases of Japanese exports at only 61 percent of the yen's appreciation. Mr. Kashiwamura of Toyota said the company had raised prices only 7 percent because it did not want to lose ground to new Korean cars and more competitive American cars.

Matsushita, which is facing severe Korean competition in microwave ovens and videocassette recorders, raised prices just 10 percent, said Akira Nagano, a company spokesman. Like many other companies, Matsushita is trying to make up the difference by cutting costs, for example on travel expenses, use of copying machines and orders of paper, pencils and other supplies. Nissan and Mazda Motor Corp. have cut executive salaries.

While large corporations are certainly worried, small exporters and parts makers may be the real casualties of the strong yen. Susumu Kato, senior economist for Daiwa Securities Research Institute, said, "The small companies have to absorb it all themselves."

According to Tokyo Shoko Research, a private economic research concern, the strong yen has played a part in 110 bankruptcies since November. The suicide of the owner of a small company suffering from the effects of the strong yen made newspapers' front pages.

But while there is no doubt that Japan's economy is slowing, there is as yet little need to fear a deep recession.

Reports issued by such institutions as Nomura Research Institute and Industrial Bank of Japan predicted that the strong yen would reduce Japan's gross national product, its total output of goods and services, by as much as one percentage point. Predictions for GNP growth next year vary considerably, from somewhat more than 2 percent to the government projection of 4 percent.

One troubling prospect is a rise in the unemployment rate, which in April increased to 2.9 percent, from 2.7 percent. Mr. Kato calculated that if the yen continues to rise, unemployment could reach 3.5 percent and economic growth could slow to 1.9 percent by 1990.

But most economists believe that a strong yen and lower oil prices will eventually spur the economy. Nomura Research Institute predicts that lower-priced imports will add 1.5 percentage points to GNP within the next three years.

Japanese consumers, by and large, have not felt the potential benefits of a strong yen. Only now are fuel and electricity costs beginning to fall, and prices of imported goods from whiskey to beef have not been lowered, even though wholesale prices this spring were down about 10 percent. Mr. Kato said that Japan's complex distribution system had absorbed much of the savings, and noted that demand for imports was still slow.

Many companies must look to the domestic market for growth if prospects for export profits look slim. Although that market is notoriously competitive, several economists believe that it has room for growth. Nomura Research Institute predicts that in the next fiscal year, domestic demand will increase by 4.1 percent, while external demand will decline eighttenths of 1 percent.

Kimindo Kusaka, managing director of Softnomics Center, a research institute established to chart changes in Japanese economic structure, said that the stronger yen would accelerate a shift in employment away from manufacturing and toward services.

He cited a new one-day delivery service of goods throughout Japan and moving companies that perform extra tasks, such as registering new addresses with government offices, as examples of new service-oriented companies.

The most significant structural change prompted by the strong yen, however, is probably the increasing overseas manufacturing presence of Japanese companies.

"So far investment overseas has been political," Mr. Nukazawa said. "Now it will be more of an economic response."

Matsushita already planned to increase the percentage of goods manufactured overseas from 13 percent to 25 percent by 1990, and the director of its audio division said recently that the company now planned to move production of all audio products that sell for less than $100, such as radios and tape recorders, to affiliates in Taiwan and Singapore.

Mr. Kagami said that a Nomura Research Institute survey found that for large companies such as Sony, Honda or Matsushita, an exchange rate of 170 yen to the dollar made it less expensive to produce goods overseas.

In addition, many companies will be expanding overseas procurement. A survey by Nihon Keizai Shimbun, Japan's leading economic daily, found that newly industrializing Asian countries accounted for 25.2 percent out of a total 26.9 percent increase in imports of manufactured goods this March from March 1985.

But imports from the United States have not increased appreciably, and have decreased in dollar terms. Nor is it clear that U.S. companies are taking advantage of their competitors' trials by holding their own prices down.

"If United States industry such as autos keeps raising its prices, what can you do?" Mr. Nukazawa said. "The expected impact of exchange rate change is for Japan's global surplus to go down and Japanese global imports to go up. The American global deficit may not change."

U.S. Says Japan Bars Foreign Bids

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A Commerce Department official has testified that Japan refuses to allow foreign companies to bid on its big construction and engineering projects while Japanese companies get major jobs in the United States.

"It's very clear that the Japanese want to protect their own industry," H.P. Goldfield, assistant secretary for trade development, told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee's East Asian and Pacific affairs subcommittee on Thursday. "At the same time, they want to participate in our open market. Mr. Chairman, that just ain't fair."

He said Japan has blocked U.S. and other foreign companies from participating in one of its largest public works projects, the $8-billion Kansai International Airport in Osaka, "despite its international responsibility and its commitment to an open market." While U.S. companies cannot do work in Japan, Mr. Goldfield said, 18 Japanese companies have won $1.7 billion in construction business in the United States.

Raymond J. Hodge, senior partner in the U.S. engineering company of Tippets-Abbett-McCarthy-Stratton, testifying on behalf of the International Engineering & Construction Industries Council, said: "It is my opinion that the best solution for getting the attention of the Japanese government is to impose trade restrictions on the Japanese in undertaking contracts in the United States or with U.S. funds."

Dixons Extending Bid

Reuters

LONDON — Dixons Group PLC said Friday it is extending its offer for Woolworth Holdings PLC until June 19 after receiving acceptances representing 0.15 percent of Woolworth.

ISRAEL: *Economic Shift*

(Continued from first finance page)

of Likud, wants a member of his own party to replace Mr. Amorai as deputy finance minister.

Professor Bruno, though well regarded as an economist, has been opposed by some as a "theorist" lacking administrative experience, and by some hawkish conservatives as a dove on military matters.

A dark horse has emerged in the race for governor of the central bank — Professor Pinchas Sussman, an agricultural economist, who is held in high regard by Prime Minister Peres. When Mr. Peres served as defense minister, Professor Sussman was director general of the Ministry of Defense. But Mr. Sussman, according to the Prime Minister, is not eager to leave his academic research in agricultural policy.

In the absence of a governor or deputy governor of the central bank, a civil servant — Victor Medina, head of the monetary division — has been running the institution.

The new governor of the Bank of Israel, whoever he turns out to be, will have the tough job not only of carrying on the fight against inflation but also of restructuring the capital markets and lifting from them the heavy hand of government.

Eitan Berglas, an economics professor at Tel Aviv University who has become chairman of Bank Hapoalim, the nation's second-largest bank, says the Bejski report is "skimpy" in its substantive recommendations, but he sees it as vital to changing the system.

Amiram Sivan, Bank Hapoalim's new president and the former deputy mayor of Jerusalem, declares that lasting improvement in the Israeli economy will require not only reform of the capital markets but also tighter control over the national budget, including the military budget.

"We need more investment in this country and less public consumption," he says. "I believe we have to cut the defense forces and that we need stronger, but smaller and more sophisticated, forces. We should reduce the number of military personnel and the length of service, and invest more in military equipment. We need to shift labor toward industry if we are going to strengthen our economy."

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Declines on U.S. Jobs Report

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar ended a week of unremitting daily losses Friday by falling still further on the release of disappointing U.S. unemployment data.

Dealers said the sell-off likely would continue next week as markets test the resolve of West Germany and Japan to check the dollar's decline against their currencies.

"The dollar already was weak, but the unemployment report sparked some additional selling," said Henry Weiland, corporate trader at NatWest USA. "The market, especially in Europe, is very bearish and will probably want to test 2.20 marks next week."

In London, dealers said the dollar fell to quoted lows of 2.2210 Deutsche marks and 167.20 yen shortly after the announcement of a 0.2-point rise in U.S. civilian unemployment in May. It recovered later to close at 2.2275 DM, down from 2.2370 on Thursday, and at 167.475 yen, down from 168.70.

London Dollar Rates

Closing	Fri.	Thu.
Deutsche mark	2.2275	2.2370
Pound sterling	1.5045	1.4945
Japanese yen	167.475	168.70
Swiss franc	1.8388	1.8470
French franc	7.095	7.1395

Source : Reuters

The dollar continued sliding in later trading in New York, falling to 2.2188 DM at the close from 2.2320 on Thursday; to 167.225 yen from 168.65; to 1.8308 Swiss francs from 1.8365, and to 7.0625 French francs from 7.1045.

The pound strengthened to $1.5068 from $1.5025.

For the week, the dollar finished with losses of 3 cents against the British pound, 10 pfennigs against the Deutsche mark, 10 centimes against the Swiss franc and 34 centimes against the French franc.

Dealers said trading was fairly quiet, mainly because participants were winding down after a week of nervous, hectic trading. But they said the dollar would likely come under strong pressure next week as markets react to the latest unemployment data.

Dealers said the limited scale of dollar purchases by the Bank of Japan in past days had cast doubts about its resolve to check the yen's surge. The central bank reportedly bought $200 million overnight, first at 168.80 yen and later at 168.20.

A London-based U.S. bank dealer said he also doubted that the Bundesbank would step in to halt the dollar's decline below 2.20 DM, as had been suggested by the central bank's president, Karl Otto Pöhl. The dealer pointed out that the West German economy is booming, and in no need of protection from a stronger dollar.

In other European markets, meanwhile, the dollar was fixed at midafternoon in Frankfurt at 2.2344 DM, down from 2.2553 at the Thursday fixing, and at 7.1100 French francs in Paris, down from 7.1880. *(Reuters, UPI, IHT)*

THE EUROMARKETS

Market Firms on U.S. Unemployment Data

By Christopher Pizzey
Reuters

LONDON — The Eurobond market finished the week Friday on a firmer note, with sentiment in the straight sectors helped by figures showing that employment in the United States was weaker in May than expected, dealers said.

According to the figures released Friday, unemployment rose to 7.3 percent in May from April's 7.1 percent while nonfarm payroll employment rose only 149,000. Dealers had forecast that unemployment would remain unchanged while nonfarm payroll employment would rise by around 200,000.

Dollar-straight issues ended ⅛ to ⅝ point firmer, but on the week showed losses of between one and two full points.

One trader at a U.S. house commented, "the employment figures came too late to affect sentiment drastically." He added that many dealers would like to see further economic data showing sluggish U.S. economic growth before adding to their long positions.

No new dollar straights were launched Friday, meaning that only one had been issued during the week. A syndicate official at one European bank noted that many underwriters in the dollar-straight sector are still overloaded with recent new issues that have not been placed. "There's a limit to how much unprofitable paper anyone can hold," he added.

As a result of the dearth of new bonds in the dollar-straight sector, new-issue activity in the week centered on the floating-rate note and equity-related areas, dealers added.

Friday's only new offering was a $150-million floating-rate certificate of deposit for Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank's London branch. The three-year issue is noncallable and pays 15 basis points below the six-month London interbank offered rate. It was led by Morgan Stanley International.

Otherwise, floating-rate note trading was quiet, although the undertone remained firm following release of the U.S. employment figures, dealers said.

They added that perpetual issues were still in demand, despite their recent gains, with investors attracted by their high margins over Libor.

Sterling-straight issues were firmer on the back of the U.K. government bond market.

Ad Group Named Omnicom

Reuters

NEW YORK — The name Omnicom Group has been chosen by three advertising agencies that are merging, BBDO International Inc., Doyle Dane Bernbach Group Inc. and Needham Harper Worldwide, the firms announced Friday.

Friday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York Time, Via The Associated Press

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a — dividend also extra(s).
b — annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend.
c — liquidating dividend.
cld — called.
d — new yearly low.
e — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
g — dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax.
i — dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
j — dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting.
k — dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
n — new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
nd — next day delivery.
P/E — price-earnings ratio.
r — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend.
s — stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
sls — sales.
t — dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
u — new yearly high.
v — trading halted.
vi — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
wd — when distributed.
wi — when issued.
ww — with warrants.
x — ex-dividend or ex-rights.
xds — ex-distribution.
xw — without warrants.
y — ex-dividend and sales in full.
yld — yield.
z — sales in full.

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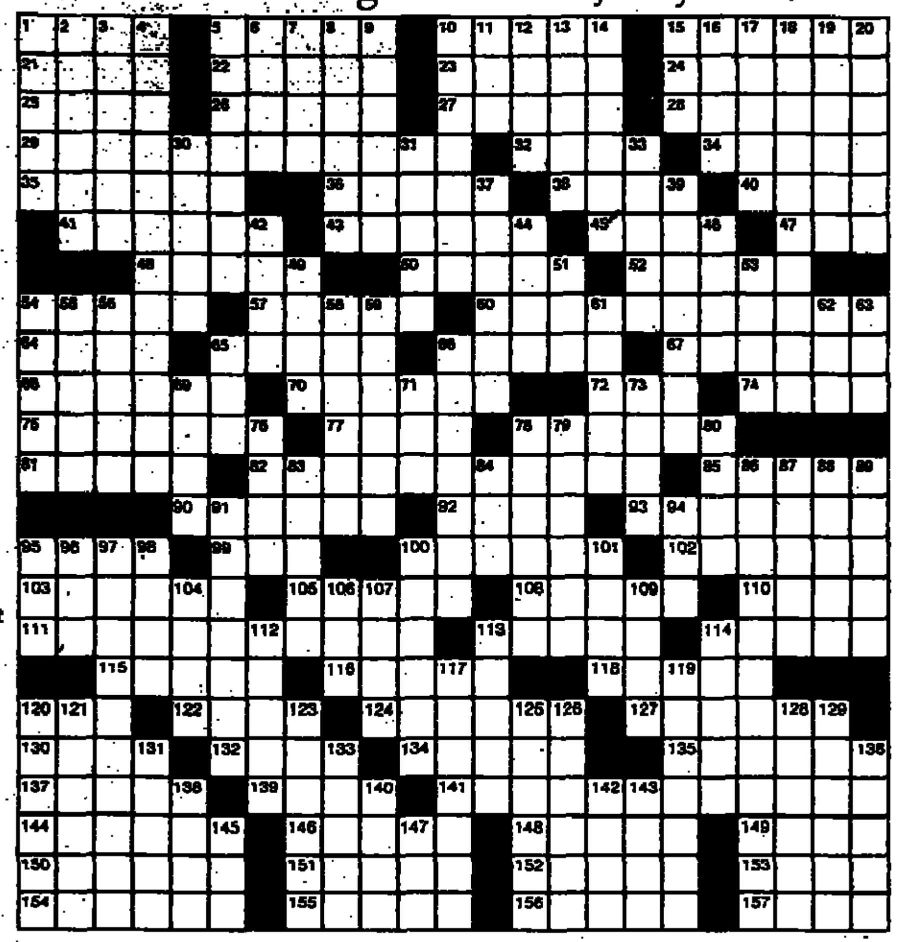
International Agreements By Barry L. Cohen



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60 Viking route?
64 Word with tint or tone
65 Yankee manager in 1984
66 Stupid
67 Forest resource
68 Author of "Phèdre"
70 Tooth deposit
72 — favor (please, in Ponce)
74 Dog star
75 Nacre source
77 Scala and namesakes
78 House for Henri
81 A butterfly
82 Glaswegian gap?
85 Temple's ex and family
90 Revolt in the ranks
92 River in NE Spain
93 Wrap up
95 Cricket-field sides
99 Neither's kin
100 Secret
102 Brutal
103 Street shows
105 Fissures
108 — eagle
110 Ancient Asian
111 Athens aggregation?
113 Occasion for bitter herbs
114 Built a rattan chair
115 Corundum
116 Tennis stroke
118 Give new courage to
120 N.Y.C. subway line
122 Spanish muralist
124 Value
127 Talks back
130 Cartouche
132 Milne's "When We — Very Young"
134 Keats's muse
135 Stone markers
137 Cogwheel adjuncts
139 Dry, in Málaga
141 Bedouins' charms?
144 Leaf interstice
146 Outfielder Irv
148 Holy work of art
149 Cartoonist Gross
150 Two words in a Simon title
151 "Trolley Song" word
152 — Murphy in "Oklahoma!"
153 Very small shoe size
154 Dainties
155 Privet's use
156 Nobelist Lagerlöf
157 Stack role

DOWN

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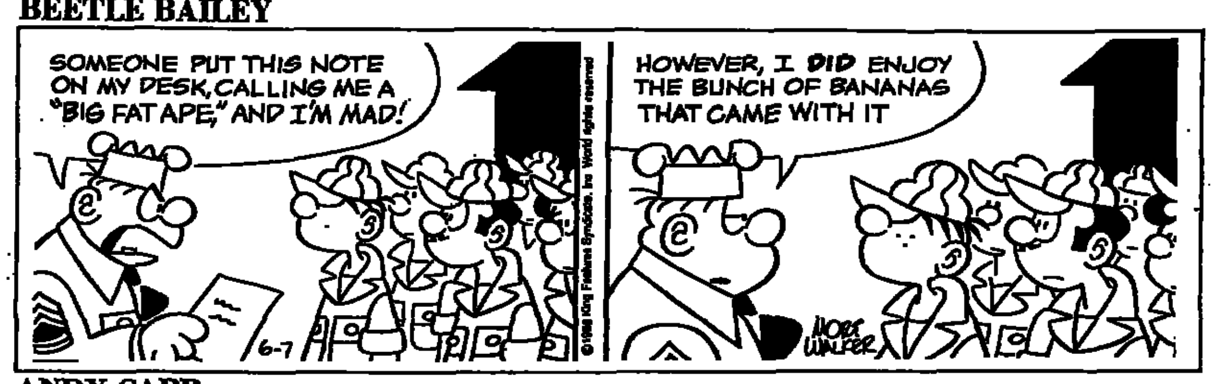
14 Puerto Rican —: San Juan cleric?
15 Certain bank accts.
16 Bank of a rivus
17 Wroth
18 E Yugoslav's seasonings?
19 Heir's legacy
20 Island off the N.J. coast
30 Dapper
31 "... like —/ Of prancing Poetry": Dickinson
33 Slew, in poesy
37 Loewe's partner
39 Kind of magnet
42 Storm
44 Willingly
46 To me, in Paris
49 Basis for a civil suit
51 C.C.N.Y. or N.Y.U. group
53 Big cat
54 Yugoslav coins
55 Jordan's only port
56 Old coin of Europe
58 — tarragon: Spanish spice?
59 Resemblance
61 Of a reddish-brown hue
62 Unyielding
63 Historical period
65 Writer Hecht
66 Certain racers
69 Routine state
71 Second of a game trio
73 "— knew well/Thy love . . .": Shak.
76 This, in Cádiz
78 Esprit de corps
79 Did penance
80 Wheel hub
83 Fleecy clouds
84 A natl. network
86 Message of a Munich minister?
87 Australian —: outlander?
88 Schnitzler's "La —"
89 Celerity
91 Loosen, in a way
94 Gridiron initials
95 Assn.
96 "Dolce — niente"
97 Lars liberated?
98 Look
100 Military command
101 Elbe feeder
104 Barely manages
106 Figures from certain exams
107 Reek
109 Ajax's god
112 Harps' forerunners
113 Harvest wool
114 "— diva," Bellini aria
117 O'Neill's "— Interlude"
119 Cosmetic preparation
120 Endow
121 First word of a Sarah Adams hymn
123 French —: abri?
125 Warehouses
126 Part of MASH
128 She pined for Lancelot
129 Kin of pine martens
131 Maui word
133 Molière's "L'— des maris"
136 Met bass-baritone
138 Coin drop
140 Mouthward
142 Market
143 Stop up
145 French connectives
147 RR V.I.P.

PEANUTS

BLONDIE

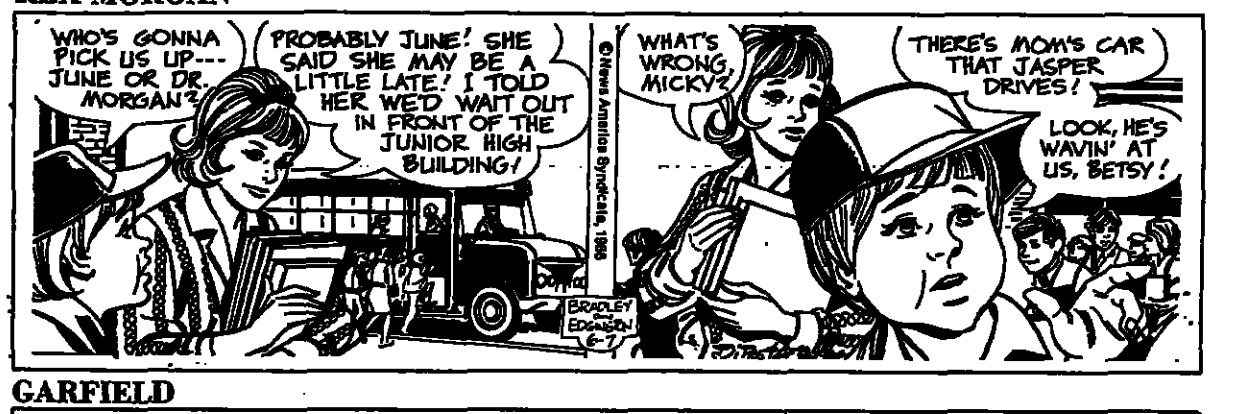
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN



GARFIELD

BOOKS

SADVENTURES OF A Y FISHERMAN: Life With and Without Papa

Jack Hemingway. 326 pages. $17.95. strated. Taylor Publishing Company, 0 Mockingbird Lane, Dallas, Tex., 35.

Christopher
mann-Haupt

ACK HEMINGWAY is the oldest of Ernest Hemingway's three sons, the one who was fam-y nicknamed Bumby (though all conversations rted here have the father addressing his son as *tatz*," or treasure), the one borne by Ernest's wife, Hadley Richardson.

Although Hemingway records in this curious biography that "I spent the first fifty years of life being the son of a famous father and am now ding the last fifty as the father of famous dren" — meaning his three daughters, Muffet, rgot (as he refers to her throughout, instead of Margaux) and Mariel Hemingway — his real pride seems to be in his ability as a fly fisherman.

Hemingway is a true addict. Wherever he has gone in the world, he has kept his eye out for "trouty" terrain and his hands as near to his fishing gear as practical. When he was parachuted into Nazi-occupied France as a member of the Office of Strategic Services, he carried his rod, reel and fly box with him on the drop, and went fishing soon after his first mission was accomplished, nearly getting caught by a German patrol.

But more than the autobiography of an angler, "Misadventures of a Fly Fisherman" is about being the son of Ernest Hemingway. There are scenes where we see an unself-conscious side of his father as a young man that is so much more appealing than the later, public Hemingway, and explains the magnetism he exerted for so many who knew him.

There is a revealing vignette about how Jack took some friends up in Michigan to fish the section of Big Two-Hearted River where the famous short story is set, and they not only couldn't get a rise, but also found their car stuck in the swampy sand.

"Years later I told my father about the trip and he said the Big Two-Hearted never was much of a year-round trout stream after the logging and the fires," Jack Hemingway writes. "He had loved the name but fished another place. I could have used the information a lot sooner."

But to judge from "Misadventures," it can't have been easy being Ernest Hemingway's son. The author is clearly not a natural writer.

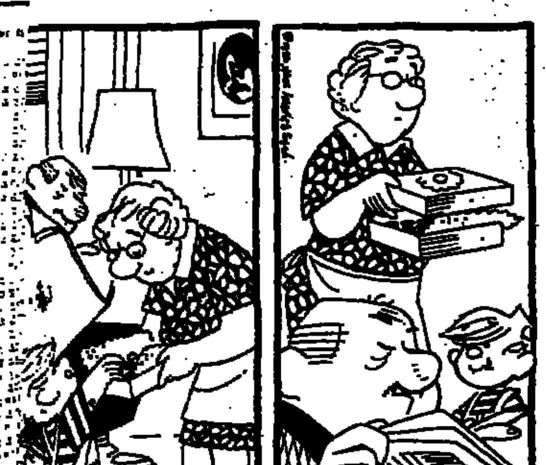
Jack Hemingway's story is also that of a man who could not make up his mind what he wanted to do. There was high school and fishing, a brief fling with college and fishing, then military heroism and a stint as a prisoner of war, and fishing. After World War II, he tried the fishing equipment business, and fishing. Then it was back into the army and a hitch in West Berlin. And fishing. Finally — somewhat pathetically — he gains an inheritance that he insists Mary Welsh Hemingway never meant him to have. So all he needed to do anymore was fishing.

But at least he came by his passion honestly. He tells how, as a child, he used to sneak up and watch his father fly-casting on Clark's Fork River in Wyoming. Eventually, his father let him dunk a grasshopper along the bank. After he caught his first fish, he was hooked. From then on, fishing was the thing. "I sometimes wonder if I'd have retained my enthusiasm to such a degree, or at all, if my father had followed the usual path of providing me with all the necessaries and plying me with detailed instructions and supervision. I know he wanted me to love fishing and hunting, and I believe that he deliberately set about to make me really want to do it on my own initiative. Tennis parents and stage mothers should take note. The kid has got to want to do it, not just to please the parent, but for himself."

The question remains: should we feel bad that the kid never really wanted to do anything else?

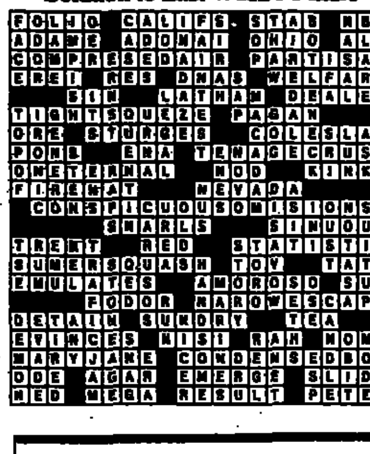
Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

ENNIS THE MENACE



DENNIS HAS A SWEET TOOTH, GEORGE." "ALL OF HIS TEETH ARE SWEET."

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



WEATHER

UROPE	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
garve	25	77	20	68	fr
nsterdam	11	52	9	48	r
hens	28	82	19	66	fr
rcelona	20	68	12	54	r
lgrade	12	54	9	48	r
rlin	11	52	8	46	r
ussels	11	52	8	46	sh
charest	30	86	16	61	cl
dapest	15	59	8	46	r
penhagen	12	54	10	50	r
sta Del Sol	27	81	17	63	sh
blin	14	57	5	41	cl
inburgh	13	55	3	38	o
orence	20	68	8	46	fr
ankfurt	11	52	8	46	r
neva	12	54	-4	39	o
lsinki	18	64	11	52	cl
tanbul	28	82	18	64	fr
s Palmas	23	73	19	66	cl
sbon	27	81	15	59	fr
ndon	12	54	8	46	o
adrid	24	75	14	57	cl
lan	20	68	7	45	fr
oscow	27	81	18	64	cl
unich	11	52	2	36	sh
ce	20	68	12	54	fr
lo	19	66	11	52	fr
ris	14	57	9	48	o
ague	12	54	5	41	o
ykjavik	8	46	3	38	r
me	20	68	13	55	r
ockholm	21	70	11	52	cl
rasbourg	11	52	8	46	o
nice	16	61	10	50	o
nna	15	59	8	46	o
rsaw	14	57	8	46	o
rich	12	54	6	43	cl
IDDLE EAST					
kara	25	77	2	45	fr
irut	—	—	—	—	—
mascus	31	88	15	59	fr
rusalem	29	84	18	64	fr
l Aviv	31	88	20	68	cl
EANIA					
ckland	15	59	12	54	sh
dney	16	61	10	50	cl

ASIA	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	31	88	26	79	o
Beijing	33	91	18	64	cl
Hong Kong	29	84	24	75	r
Manila	34	93	25	77	st
New Delhi	39	102	25	77	fr
Seoul	23	73	15	59	o
Shanghai	26	79	20	68	fr
Singapore	27	81	24	75	fr
Taipei	26	79	23	73	r
Tokyo	17	63	12	54	r
AFRICA					
Algiers	24	75	13	55	fr
Cairo	36	97	22	72	fr
Cape Town	18	64	11	52	fr
Casablanca	22	72	18	64	o
Harare	24	75	9	48	fr
Lagos	30	86	26	79	st
Nairobi	24	75	13	55	cl
Tunis	25	77	15	59	fr
LATIN AMERICA					
Buenos Aires	16	61	10	50	r
Caracas	27	81	18	64	cl
Lima	21	70	12	54	o
Mexico City	25	78	13	56	pc
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	—	—	—
NORTH AMERICA					
Anchorage	16	62	6	43	fr
Atlanta	29	85	20	69	pc
Boston	15	60	15	59	r
Chicago	23	74	11	53	r
Denver	30	87	14	58	pc
Detroit	20	69	16	61	st
Honolulu	30	87	23	73	fr
Houston	31	89	23	74	pc
Los Angeles	23	74	16	62	pc
Miami	30	87	24	76	st
Minneapolis	25	78	14	57	pc
Montreal	24	75	14	57	cl
Nassau	30	86	22	72	cl
New York	24	75	20	68	st
San Francisco	21	68	13	55	fr
Seattle	20	68	10	51	fr
Toronto	27	81	13	56	cl
Washington	29	85	20	69	pc

cl-cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sw-snow; st-stormy

URDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Slight. FRANKFURT: Overcast. mp. 13—6 (55—43). LONDON: Rain. Temp. 13—7 (55—45). MADRID: Fair. mp. 25—12 (77—54). NEW YORK: Rain. Temp. 22—18 (72—65). PARIS: dy. Temp. 11—8 (52—46). ROME: Cloudy. Temp. 23—14 (73—57). TEL V: NA. ZURICH: Cloudy. Temp. 14—6 (57—43). BANGKOK: Thunderstorms. Temp. 32—28 (91—82). HONG KONG: Cloudy. Temp. 28—24 —75). MANILA: Fair. Temp. 33—25 (91—77). SEOUL: Cloudy. Temp. 11 (77—52). SINGAPORE: Thunderstorms. Temp. 28—26 (82—79). KYO: Rain. Temp. 17—14 (63—57).

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World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse June 6

Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ABN	578	580
ACF Holding	330	325
Aegon	109.60	110.50
Akzo	169	170.70
Ahold	86.60	87.70
Amev	81.50	81
A'Dam Rubber	12.95	12.50
Amro Bank	107.70	108.40
BVG	223	223
Buehrmann T	180.50	178.50
Caland Hldg	18.50	19
Elsevier-NDU	214.50	215
Fokker	86.30	87.10
Gist Brocades	286	284.50
Heineken	171.50	173
Hoogovens	118.80	112.40
KLM	50.40	50.40
Noorden	61	61
Nat Neder	86.30	86.20
Nedlloyd	169	168.50
NMB	210.50	214.50
Oce Vander G	502	502.50
Pakhoed	55.40	55.20
Philips	55.30	55.40
Robeco	92.80	93.20
Rodamco	140	140.50
Rolinco	85.10	86
Rorento	49.90	49.90
Royal Dutch	196.80	196.70
Unilever	470	468
Van Ommeren	34.10	34
VMF Stork	295	295
VNU	336	336.50

ANP.CBS Gen'l Index: 287.80
Previous: 285.10

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Arbed	2990	3050
Bekaert	N.Q.	11900
Cockerill	146	149
Cobepa	4300	4340
EBES	4375	4380
GB-Inno-BM	7080	7280
GBL	3050	3075
Gevaert	6000	6000
Hoboken	7240	7180
Intercom	3460	3500
Kredietbank	16500	16900
Petrofina	8010	7930
Soc Generale	2915	2975
Sofina	9680	9600
Solvay	7840	7860
Traction Elec	5600	5600
UCB	7320	7330
Unerg	2540	2530
Vieille Montagne	5800	5800

Current Stock Index: 3580.61
Previous: 3573.25

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
AEG	315.50	315.50
Allianz Vers	2378	2340
Altana	389	389
BASF	277.50	277
Bayer	298.80	297.50
Bay. Hypo bank	552	550
Bay Vereinsbank	532	520
BBC	305	309
BHF-Bank	409	409
BMW	565	571
Commerzbank	313	308
Conti Gummi	252.50	247.50
Daimler-Benz	1314	1325
Degussa	451	448
Deutsche Babcock	191	191
Deutsche Bank	792.50	787
Dresdner Bank	415.80	418.50
GHH	214	212
Harpener	384	382
Hochtief	880	900
Hoechst	268	265
Hoesch	174.80	175
Horten	184	182.80
Hussel	486	488
IWKA	258.50	267
Kali + Salz	225	220
Karstadt	324	332
Kaufhof	451	424
Kloeckner H-D	244	246.80
Kloeckner Werke	91	90
Krupp Stahl	164.90	160.10
Linde	697	690
Lufthansa	200	200
MAN	185	180
Mannesmann	212	212
Muench Rueck	2830	2895
Nixdorf	578	566
PKI	795	804
Porsche	1012	1015
Preussag	181	180
PWA	230	216.50
RWE	227	228.80
Rheinmetall	400	395
Schering	580	570
SEL	354	356
Siemens	618.90	618
Thyssen	158.20	156.40
Veba	286	284.50
Volkswagenwerk	540	541
Wella	765	765

Commerzbank Index: 1937.50
Previous: 1917.30

Hong Kong

	Close	Prev.
Bk East Asia	18.80	18.80
Cathay Pacific	5.50	5.50
Cheung Kong	20	20
China Light	15.80	15.80
Green Island	8.10	8.20
Hang Seng Bank	35	35
Henderson	2.10	2.05
China Gas	15	14.80
HK Electric	8.85	8.90
HK Realty A	10.20	10.20
HK Hotels	36.25	36.50
HK Land	5.90	5.95
HK Shang Bank	6.75	6.75
HK Telephone	11.90	11.70
HK Yaumatei	3.025	3.05
HK Wharf	6.80	6.85
Hutch Whampoa	28.10	28.10
Hysan	0.66	0.66
Jardine	12.30	12.30
Jardine Sec	12.10	12.10
Kowloon Motor	8.60	8.60
Miramar Hotel	3.60	3.60
New World	5.85	6
SHK Props	12.10	12.10
Stelux	1.65	1.68
Swire Pacific A	11.90	12
Tai Cheung	1.92	1.92
Wing On Co	1.43	1.41
Winsor	8.45	8.70
World Int'l	2.325	2.35

Hang Seng Index: 1747.09
Previous: 1748.56

Johannesburg

	Close	Prev.
AECI	1050	1050
Anglo American	4430	4600
Anglo Am Gold	25300	25200
Barlows	1820	1820
Blyvoor	1950	1950
Buffels	8200	8150
De Beers	2670	2675
Driefontein	5900	5950
Freegold	3300	3375
GFSA	3900	4000
Harmony	3425	3425
Hiveld Steel	690	700
Kloof	2475	2515
Nedbank	595	585
Rusplat	3425	3375
SA Brews	1020	1030
St Helena	4800	4900
Sasol	710	710
Welkom	2150	2125

Composite Stock Index: 1486.20
Previous: 1488.16

London

	Close	Prev.
AA Corp	$10¾	$10¾
Allied-Lyons	340	341
Anglo Am Gold	$59¾	$59⅝
Ass Brit Foods	322	332
Asda-MFI Gp	146	146
Barclays	484	479
Bass	783	783
B.A.T.	388	388
Beecham	413	403
BL	39	39
Blue Circle	648	648
BOC Group	333	314
Boots	249	253
Bowater Indus	325	318
BP	581	583
Brit Telecom	230	232
Brit Aerospace	521	520
Britoil	178	180
BTR	313	315
Burmah	357	357
Cable Wireless	660	658
Cadbury Schw	175	173
Charter Cons	228	228
Commercial U	307	307
Cons Gold	437	439
Cookson Group	523	520
Courtaulds	283	284
Dalgety	280	265
De Beers £	625	620
Driefontein	$13¾	$13¾
Fisons	575	570
Free St Ged	$7¾	$7¾
GEC	210	208
Gen Accident	809	807
GKN	353	348
Glaxo	10 5/32	9 63/64
Grand Met	400	398
GRE	847	842
Guinness	301	302
GUS	11⅞	11⅞
Hanson	176	177
Hawker	587	585
ICI	929	924
Imperial Group	372	372
Jaguar	518	518
Land Securities	318	315
Legal General	250	250
Lloyds Bank	544	540
Lonrho	248	249
Lucas	575	563
Marks and Sp	201	202
Metal Box	730	725
Midland Bank	524	519
Nat West Bank	745	735
P and O	535	533
Pilkington	453	453
Plessey	224	222
Prudential	769	759
Racal Elect	204	202
Randfontein	845	845
Rank	539	535
Reed Int'l	987	999
Reuters	464	456
Royal Dutch £	52 3/32	52
RTZ	647	652
Saatchi	770	770
Sainsbury	354	358
Sears Holdings	127½	130¼
Shell	795	798
STC	158	148
Std Chartered	812	807
Storehouse	296	296
Sun Alliance	654	649
Tate and Lyle	605	606
Tesco	353	358
Thorn EMI	459	457
T.I. Group	526	516
Trafalgar Hse	302	302
THF	160	163
Ultramar	180	181
Unilever £	16 13/32	16⅜
United Biscuits	246	246
Vickers	455	455
War Loan 3½ £	40⅛	40
Woolworth	840	855

F.T. 30 Index: 1334.90
Previous: 1332.60
F.T.S.E. 100 Index: 1612.80
Previous: 1612.60

Milan

	Close	Prev.
Banca Comm	27200	27900
Cigahotels	5595	5630
CIR	14100	14500
Cred Ital	3930	3990
Eridania	5640	5640
Formitalia	15250	16500
Fiat	12780	13300
Generali	138000	143500
IFI	27510	27890
Italcementi	68500	71800
Italgas	3045	3002
Italmobiliare	118000	124750
Mediobanca	244500	255650
Montedison	3130	3152
NBA	3780	3930
Olivetti	15320	16210
Pirelli	5380	5360
RAS	57500	60600
Rinascente	1179½	1210
SIP	3550	3651
SME	2701	3015
Snia	5800	5900
Standa	15500	15700
Stet	5815	6010

MIB Current Index: 1658
Previous: 1716

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Air Liquide	710	719
Alsthom Atl.	421	416
Av Dassault	1230	1200
Bancaire	1011	1015
BIC	537	583
Bongrain	1720	1710
Bouygues	1040	1080
BSN-GD	3325	3300
Carrefour	2730	2670
Chargeurs	1030	1062
Club Med	494	491
Darty	3050	3047
Dumez	1190	1195
Elf-Aquitaine	299.10	291
Europe 1	1150	1255
Gen Eaux	1162	1155
Hachette	2950	3000
Lafarge Cop	1250	1246
Legrand	3510	3480
Lesieur	955	951
l'Oreal	3151	3177
Martell	1408	1482
Matra	1895	1910
Merlin	2960	3000
Michelin	2670	2610
Moet Hennessy	2118	2165
Moulinex	86.50	86.20
Occidentale	892	885
Pernod Ric	975	996
Perrier	671	670
Peugeot	890	893
Printemps	515	500
Radiotechn	801	775
Redoute	1805	1815
Roussel Uclaf	1215	1401
Sanofi	647	650
Skis Rossignol	1125	1190
Telemecan	3000	2940
Thomson CSF	1170	1180
Total	356	350

CAC Index: 337.28
Previous: 338.86

Singapore

	Close	Prev.
Cerebos	2.87	2.93
Cold Storage	2.98	2.98
DBS	6.40	6.25
Fraser Neave	4.70	4.70
How Par	2.70	2.67
Hume	1.86	1.85
Inchcape	1.86	1.81
Lum Chang	0.85	0.86
Malayan Banking	3.24	3.18
OCBC	7.05	7.05
OUB	2.83	2.78
OUE	2.10	1.98
Shangri-la	2.55	2.52
Sime Darby	1.31	1.33
S'pore Airlines	6.65	6.45
S'pore Land	2.83	2.80
S'pore Press	6.75	6.60
S Steamship	1.02	0.99
St Trading	2.88	2.79
UOB	3.64	3.54
United Overseas	1.05	1.03

Straits Times Ind Index: 691.86
Previous: 685.45

Stockholm

	Close	Prev.
AGA	205	193
Alfa Laval	360	366
Asea	354	352
Astra	647	635
Atlas Copco	223	225
Beijer	168	166
Boliden	180	175
Electrolux	279	277
Ericsson	262	263
Essette	N.Q.	570
Fermenta	171	169
Handelsbanken	399	396
Pharmacia	217	N.Q.
Saab-Scania	N.Q.	850
Sandvik	905	890
Skanska	N.Q.	154
SKF	350	348
SwedishMatch	355	348
Volvo	426	429

Affaersvaerlden Index: 666.40
Previous: 662.10

Sydney

	Close	Prev.
ACI	3.55	3.55
ANZ	5.34	5.40
BHP	8.64	8.66
Boral	4.85	4.84
Bougainville	2.72	2.72
Coles Myer	5.66	5.70
Comalco	2.40	2.40
CRA	6.40	6.30
CSR	3.55	3.57
Dunlop	3.50	3.55
Elders Ixl	4.45	4.40
ICI Australia	2.60	2.62
Magellan	1.35	1.35
MIM	2.30	2.30
Nat Aust Bank	6	6.04
News Corp	22.50	22.60
N Broken Hill	2.05	1.92
Poseidon	2.95	2.80
Qld Coal Trust	1.75	1.72
Santos	3.80	3.84
Thomas Nation	3.60	3.60
Western Mining	3.20	3.22
Westpac Banking	5	5.20
Woodside	0.94	0.95

All Ordinaries Index: 1230.20
Previous: 1227.80

Tokyo

	Close	Prev.
Akai	362	341
Asahi Chemical	845	846
Asahi Glass	1230	1230
Bank of Tokyo	782	781
Bridgestone	720	710
Canon	1040	1050
Casio	1420	1440
C.Itoh	464	457
Dai Nippon Print	1970	1990
Daiwa House	1400	1400
Daiwa Securities	1580	1530
Fanuc	6850	6900
Fuji Bank	1490	1490
Fuji Photo	2850	2920
Fujitsu	995	1000
Hitachi	885	885
Hitachi Cable	930	944
Honda	1150	1170
Japan Air Lines	9810	9790
Kajima	882	875
Kansai Power	2440	2380
Kawasaki Steel	181	183
Kirin Brewery	1460	1480
Komatsu	482	486
Kubota	349	350
Kyocera	4250	4310
Matsu Elec Inds	1490	1510
Matsu Elec Works	1360	1390
Mitsubishi Bank	1430	1430
Mitsubishi Chem	751	745
Mitsubishi Elec	348	348
Mitsubishi Heavy	376	376
Mitsubishi Corp	789	773
Mitsui and Co	460	455
Mitsukoshi	1160	1120
Mitsumi	1160	1160
NEC	1540	1550
NGK Insulators	958	958
Nikko Sec	1100	1090
Nippon Kogaku	1180	1140
Nippon Oil	1190	1170
Nippon Steel	179	180
Nippon Yusen	410	418
Nissan	551	550
Nomura Sec	2140	2110
Olympus	1250	1270
Pioneer	2420	2410
Ricoh	919	923
Sharp	1020	1020
Shimazu	1130	1130
Shinetsu Chemical	1210	1220
Sony	3490	3500
Sumitomo Bank	1850	1820
Sumitomo Chem	382	381
Sumitomo Marine	897	901
Sumitomo Metal	153	154
Taisei Corp	529	524
Taisho Marine	760	751
Takeda Chem	1620	1640
TDK	4000	4050
Teijin	523	518
Tokio Marine	1260	1240
Tokyo Elec. Power	3950	3940
Toppan Printing	1580	1600
Toray Ind	563	575
Toshiba	421	425
Toyota	1490	1510
Yamaichi Sec	1090	1070

Nikkei 225: 16817.91
Previous: 16810.92
New Index: 1307.47
Previous: 1306.63

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Adia	6375	6200
Alusuisse	726	725
Autophon	7600	7600
Bank Leu	3525	3600
Brown Boveri	1815	1820
Ciba Geigy	3575	3450
Credit Suisse	3700	3690
Electrowatt	3500	3520
Interdiscount	4975	4800
Jacob Suchard	7600	7700
Jelmoli	3300	3400
Landis Gyr	1820	1830
Moevenpick	6600	6650
Nestle	8300	8250
Oerlikon-B	1800	1770
Roche Baby	11500	11550
Sandoz	1700	1705
Schindler	3875	3875
Sulzer	595	590
Surveillance	5900	6100
Swissair	1650	1650
SBC	540	539
Swiss Reinsurance	3200	3175
Swiss Volksbank	2400	2400
Union Bank	5475	5490
Winterthur	6950	6750
Zurich Ins	3425	3400

SBC Index: 629.80
Previous: 628.50

N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available; xd: ex-dividend.

Toronto *June 5*

Canadian stocks via AP

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
1054	Abti Prce	$25	24¾	24⅞	— ⅛
44700	Acklands	$20¼	20	20	
3488	Agnico E	$20½	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
600	Agra Ind A	$16½	16¼	16¼	— ¼
9971	Alt Energy	$12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ¼
4800	Alta Nat	$13¼	13	13	— ¼
4575	Algoma St	$15	14¾	15	
66542	A Barrick o	$14	13¾	14	+ ¼
5146	Atco I f	$8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ¼
108695	BCED	435	425	435	+ 5
1000	BCED A	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
12294	BP Canada	$32½	31¾	32¼	+ ¼
3221	Bank BC	340	330	340	— 5
235321	Bank N S	$15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ¼
700	Baton	$24	24	24	— ½
31817	Bonanza R	175	170	170	— 5
800	Bralorne	125	125	125	— 6
3100	Bramalea	$20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ¼
500	Brenda M	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
33432	BCFP	$12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
32169	BC Res	138	136	136	— 1
14769	BC Phone	$28	27¾	27¾	— ¼
1250	Brunswk	$14	13¾	14	+ ¼
850	Budd Can	$35	35	35	— ⅝
17796	CAE	$22¾	22½	22½	— ¼
500	CCL A	$20	20	20	+ ¾
6980	CCL B f	$20¼	19¾	20⅛	+ ½
5605	Cad Frv	$19	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
2900	Campeau f	$27⅛	27	27⅛	— ⅜
12606	C Nor West	$15⅛	15	15	— ¼
14785	C Packrs	$44¾	44⅜	44⅜	— ⅛
100	Can Trust	$54	54	54	+ ¼
101	C Tung	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
305	CGE	$96	94	96	— 2
579035	CI Bk Com	$18⅛	17⅞	18	— ⅛
159939	CTire A f	$15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ¼
5577	C Util B	$18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ¼
25470	Cara	$32⅝	32⅛	32⅛	+ ¼
2125	Celanese	$18	17⅞	17⅞	— ¼
200	Celan 175 p	$20	20	20	
37448	Cenlrl Tr	$22½	21⅞	22⅛	+ ⅜
139047	Cineplex	$21⅛	20	21⅛	+ ½
12650	C Distb A	$7⅞	7½	7⅝	
9200	CDistb B f	$7⅝	7¼	7½	— ⅛
52600	CTL Bank	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
125	Conwest A	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
1100	Coseka R	125	125	125	
27000	Conron A	$18	17⅞	18	+ ¼
103	Crownx	$33⅛	33½	33½	
5400	Czar Res	150	130	150	+25
7600	Denison A p	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
16700	Denison B f	$6⅝	6⅛	6¼	— ⅛
2600	Develcon	350	335	350	+15
2530	Dicknsn A f	$7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
700	Dicknsn B	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
9567	Dofasco	$31½	31	31¼	+ ¼
9475	Donohue	$25	24¾	24¾	— ⅜
975	Du Pont A	$34¼	33⅝	33¾	— ½
83615	Dylex A	$16½	15⅝	16¼	— ¼
1600	Elcthom X	$12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
1090	Emco	$30¼	29¾	30¼	+ ½
2550	Equity Svr	425	420	420	
500	FCA Intl	$17	17	17	
1250	C Falcon C	$18⅝	18½	18⅝	— ¼
29905	Ficnbrdge	$21¾	21½	21½	— ⅛
29350	Fed Ind A	$16⅛	16	16⅛	— ⅛
3300	F City Fin	$15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
2610	Gendis A	$22⅛	21⅞	22⅛	+1⅛
560	Geac Comp	$5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
12900	Gibraltar	$10	9⅞	9⅞	
74300	Goldcorp f	$6¼	6	6⅛	— ⅛
400	Goodyear	$42	41	41	— ⅛
8240	Grafl G	$20½	19¾	20½	+ ½
1428	GL Forest	$24	23⅛	23½	— ½
2450	Gt Pacific	$38	38	38	— 2
7400	Greyhnd	$28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
500	H Group A	450	450	450	
1770	Hawker	$29⅝	29¼	29¼	
1476	Hayes D	$14¾	14½	14½	
42275	Hees Intl	$35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
3467	Hollinger	$24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
53880	H Bay Co	$29¼	29	29⅛	— ¼
67205	Imasco	$34¾	34½	34⅝	+ ⅛
94770	Indal	$17¼	16¾	17¼	+ ¼
500	Inglis	$20½	20	20½	— 2⅛
4696	Inland Gas	$11¾	11½	11½	— ¼
21550	I Corona o	$20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
51150	Intl Thom	$11⅛	11	11	
20450	Inter Pipe	$44⅛	43⅝	43⅞	— ⅛
600	Ipsco	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
11681	Jannock	$29	28½	28½	— ⅛
72419	Kerr Add	$15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
9130	Labatt	$47⅛	46⅛	46⅛	— ½
1300	LOnt Cem	$26½	26	26	— ⅛
12720	Loblaw Co	$12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
10600	Lumonics	$15¾	15	15¼	+ ⅛
37810	Magna A f	$34⅛	33⅞	34⅛	— ⅛
1200	MDS H A	$18	17¾	18	+ ¼
40550	MICC	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
29100	Mclan H X	$19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	— ⅜
5121	Maritime f	$16⅛	16	16	— ¼
1600	Merland E	190	187	190	
39684	Molson A f	$27⅝	27¼	27⅝	+ ½
200	Molson B	$27½	27½	27½	+ ¼
4000	Murphy	$20¼	20¼	20¼	
3750	Nabisco L	$42½	42	42½	
46892	Noranda	$19	18⅝	18⅝	
281	Norcen	$13½	13½	13½	
50744	Nva AltA f	$5	490	5	
11671	NuWst sp A	30	29	30	+ 1
4742	Oakwood	395	390	395	—10
252900	Omnibus o	430	390	395	—10
9495	Oshawa A f	$44¼	43⅞	43⅞	— ½
7910	Pac W Alrln	$15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ½
100	PanCan P	$24½	24½	24½	— ⅛
793	Pine Point	$13¼	13	13¼	+ ⅛
72965	Placer	$22	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
1000	Que Sturg o	465	465	465	— 5
3600	Rayrock f	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
5955	Redpath	$25½	24⅞	25½	+ ⅜
740	Rogers A	$23	22⅝	23	+ ⅛
14324	Roman	$8⅞	8⅛	8⅞	+ ¼
800	Rothman	$38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	
5670	Sceptre	281	280	280	— 1
16700	Scotts f	$40⅝	40⅛	40⅛	— ⅛
256788	Sears Can	$14½	14¼	14⅛	
80536	Shell Can	$22⅜	22⅛	22⅛	— ½
102425	Sherritt	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
8347	Slater B f	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ¼
7218	Southam	$25⅛	25	25	
7200	Spar Aero f	$27	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅜
16005	Stelco A	$25¾	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
48222	Sulpetro	45	40	40	— 8
50	Teck Cor A	$22	22	22	
53500	Teck B f	$21⅞	21½	21½	— ¼
3628	Tex Can	$27½	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅜
10100	Thom N A	$31⅛	31	31⅛	— ¼
114320	Tor Dm Bk	$23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ¼
13008	Torstar B f	$30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
2200	Traders A f	$50	49½	50	
200	Trns Mt	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
3000	Trinity Res	55	55	55	
10727	TrnAlta UA	$28⅛	27⅞	28	— ⅛
100538	TrCan PL	$17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
204719	Trimac	230	225	230	
8060	Trilon A	$34	33½	33½	— ¼
4745	Trizec A f	$38½	38⅛	38⅛	— ¼
21560	Turbo	50	48	48	— 1
8728	Unicorp A f	$10½	10¼	10¼	— ¼
170	Un Carbid	$17	16¾	17	
7690	U Enterprise	$12⅛	12½	12½	— ⅛
5800	Versil A f	300	290	295	+10
700	Vestgron	114	102	114	+12
1700	Wardair	$16⅛	16½	16½	— ¼
303	Weldwood	$22½	22	22	— 1
5900	Westmin	$8⅛	8	8	— ¼
4280	Weston	$33½	33¼	33½	+ ½
14442	Woodwd A	$7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛

Total sales 16,260,035 shares

	Noon	Previous
TSE 300 Index:	3,089.30	3,084.30

Montreal *June 5*

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
60949	Bank Mont	$33¼	33	33⅛	
350	BombrdrA	$21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
10050	BombrdrB	$20⅛	19¾	20	— ⅛
1700	CB Pak	$27	26⅞	27	+ ½
192339	Cascades	$13⅛	12⅛	13⅛	+1
1500	CIL	$32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
22866	ConBath	$24⅞	24⅛	24⅞	+ ⅛
24214	DomTxtA	$21⅛	20⅛	21⅛	+ ¾
21023	Gaz Metro	$12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
5480	MntTrst	$26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
52758	NatBk Cda	$29	28⅝	29	+ ⅛
28200	Power Corp	$38¼	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
5475	Provigo	$20⅛	20⅛	20½	+ ¼
1250	RollandA	$30¾	30	30⅛	+ ½
350340	Royal Bank	$32	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅛
36600	RoyTrstco	$30⅝	30½	30½	— ⅛
7225	SteinbrgA	$46⅛	45⅞	45⅞	— ⅛

Total Sales 5,034,727 shares.

	Noon	Previous
Industrials index:	1,490.69	1,480.53

Sports News, Pages 6 and 7

POSTCARD

Chile in Double Disguise

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

BOGOTA — Angered to find he was listed among 5,000 Chileans permanently exiled by the Pinochet government, the film director Miguel Littin went home in disguise last year and spent six weeks making a lengthy documentary about Chile.

The story of his trip has just been published here, but also under a form of disguise: It is a first-person account, but it has been written by Gabriel García Márquez, the Colombian winner of the Nobel Prize for literature.

The central figure of both is, of course, the real Miguel Littin, the dark, portly and bearded director who narrates the documentary and provided 18 hours of taped reminiscences from which García Márquez extracted his report.

But the person who appears in the film and who constantly surfaces in the book is a slimmed-down, light-haired, beardless Uruguayan public-relations agent whose identity Littin assumed in Chile.

"I spent weeks learning to speak, to laugh, to walk, to gesture differently," the director recalled during a visit here to mark the publication of the book, "The Adventure of Miguel Littin, Clandestine in Chile." "And after it was all over, it took me weeks to return to being me."

For the book, on the other hand, García Márquez had to assume Littin's identity. And to this end, he used a technique that he tested as a journalist 30 years ago when he wrote in the first person "The Story of a Shipwrecked Sailor," which was recently published for the first time in the United States.

"I underwent a relaxed but very precise interrogation," Littin said of the days he spent with García Márquez at the Littin home in Madrid last November. "He'd ask me to remember how someone was dressed, to remember smells, the weather, how people walked, what bolero was on the radio and so on. Then he'd give me homework. He'd say he wanted more details on my itinerary, what train I took, and so on."

García Márquez, who lives in Mexico City, explained in an introduction that, whenever possible, he used Littin's own words and expressions when compressing 600 pages of transcript down to 150 pages of text, although he noted, "The voice of a writer is not interchangeable."

Littin, though, said he recognized his own voice in the book. "The organization and structure of the book are García Márquez's, but the final text is different but somehow the same as the transcript," he said.

This is not, however, a book of the film. The idea of the book in fact came only after Littin left Chile last July, and its purpose is apparently to record many of the experiences and sentiments that do not appear in the film.

There is, for example, Littin's shock at the "abominable silence" of Santiago under curfew during his first night back home and there is the moment his mother failed to recognize him during a surprise visit to his village. And there is also the experience of watching General Augusto Pinochet walk past him while he was purportedly filming architectural features of the president's Moneda Palace.

But the premise of his documentary is different. "The film is about Chile and not about me," he explained. "It's about daily lives in Chile and how they have changed under the dictatorship. That's why the book and the film complement each other."

Already a successful filmmaker before he fled Chile after the 1973 military coup, Littin continued to make movies in exile, two of which, "The Letters of Marusia" and "Alcino and the Condor," won Oscar nominations in 1976 and 1982 respectively for the best foreign film of the year.

But he said the idea of making a documentary about contemporary Chile and, particularly, the country's memories of the late Socialist president, Salvador Allende Gossens, began to obsess him. "When my name appeared on the list of those who could not return, I decided to make the film anyway," he added.

Cut from almost 100,000 feet of film, the documentary will be shown on television and in film festivals in Europe and Latin America this summer under the title, "Testimony in Chile," in either four one-hour "chapters" or a condensed two-hour version.

Updike's 'Witches' Brews Brouhaha in New England

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LITTLE COMPTON, Rhode Island — The white steeple of a 202-year-old church rises above the town green in this seaside community, a picturesque scene, though hardly one of a kind in New England.

Warner Brothers liked what it saw when it scouted Little Compton as a location for a movie based on the John Updike novel "The Witches of Eastwick," a tale of three bisexual modern-day witches who rid themselves of their husbands and plunge into a steamy relationship with a mysterious man who appears to be a warlock.

But some residents do not want the United Congregational Church here linked with Updike's story. They say the church should be known for deacons, not devils, and ministers, not movie stars.

"It is a dirty, dismal and depraved book," said Alan Simpson, a retired president of Vassar College who lives here. "It is unworthy of Mr. Updike, a trashy, sensational book that is all evil and no good. It is unseemly and not consistent with civic pride."

Despite opinions like that, voiced at church gatherings and Town Council meetings, the council decided in mid-May, on a 3-to-1 vote, to approve the filming.

But the decision may have come too late. Officials of the Rhode Island Film Commission, which spent two years courting the studio, have been told that the film's production manager is looking at other locations. They say Warner Brothers is strongly leaning toward moving across the state line to Massachusetts, with crew and cast, including the movie's star, Jack Nicholson, who is to play the Devil.

The Rhode Island commission, which is based in Providence, said the film was expected to bring $6 million into the state's economy. It also said that if filming was done in Little Compton, the studio would make a sizable donation to the church or town department of the community's choice, money opponents of the filming say would be "tainted."

Jane Ranallo Goodman, executive director of the film commission, who lives in Little Compton, said she believed that only a small group of residents was responsible for trying to thwart the filming.

Simpson said some residents believed that the studio used "steamroller tactics" to pressure the church and town, and that the church was "ducking the moral issue" of whether to film the book.

The church's board of deacons expressed its opposition to the Warner Brothers plan for three weeks of filming before reluctantly agreeing to go along with whatever the Town Council decided. In a vote June 1, the congregation voted to support the deacons' position.

Those who oppose the film object to novel's graphic sex scenes and its characterization of a church choirmaster as the Devil. They say having Hollywood on their soil will benefit only business owners and will disrupt the quiet of this town, which is dotted with farms and stately houses.

Meanwhile, the Massachusetts Film Bureau has disclosed that the studio has been negotiating with the towns of Cohasset and Hingham, two shore towns south of Boston with white-steepled churches and commons similar to Little Compton's.

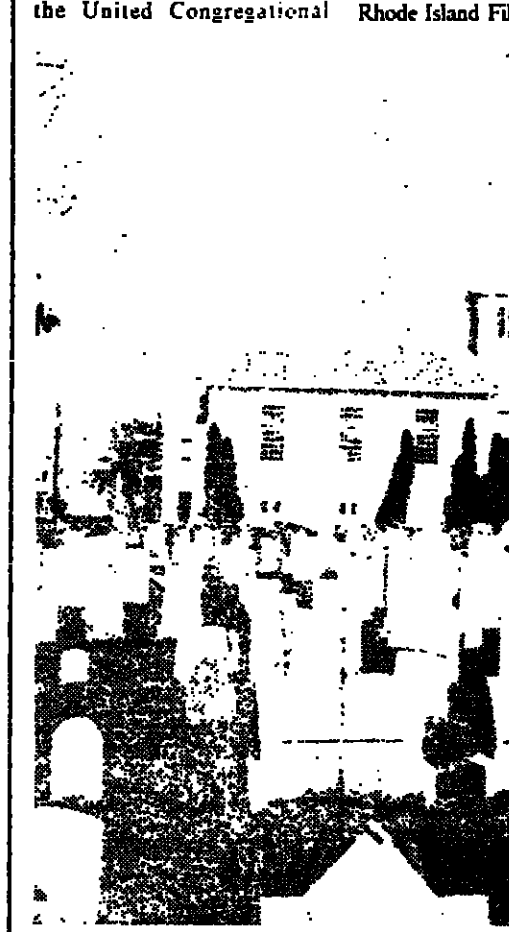
"Cohasset looks fine to me," said the Reverend Beverley F. Edwards, minister of Little Compton's United Congregational Church, who opposes the filming.

However, in Boston, Laurie Cabot, the self-proclaimed "official witch" of Salem, Massachusetts, led about 25 men and women in black robes Wednesday a in a march on the Massachusetts Film Bureau's office to protest attempts to attract the moviemakers to Massachusetts. She did not lodge a formal protest, preferring, she said, to attempt to change the minds of the bureau with "psychic energy." The protesters, ranging in age from 7 months to 63 years, toted signs reading, "They are not real witches in Eastwick" and "John Updike has never met a witch." A stroller carrying one toddler had a sign reading, "I'm a good witch" pasted on the back.

Terri Morris, a film bureau spokeswoman, said the bureau does not consider the content of films companies want to make in Massachusetts.

Negotiations and scouting of locations will continue, according to Robert Friedman, vice president of worldwide publicity for Warner Brothers.

"We certainly wouldn't make a film in a place where the whole town was against it," he said, "but a decision will not be based on a small group of residents' making noise. We've rarely seen Warner Brothers leave a town unhappy." *(NYT, AP, UPI)*



Jack Spratt/The New York Times
The Little Compton church: Praise deacons, not devils.

Sara Krulwich/The New York Times
John Updike

PEOPLE

The Puzo Saga, Part III

Mario Puzo has been signed by Paramount Pictures to write the screenplay for "The Godfather, Part III," which will be produced by the journalist-author **Nicholas Gage**. The film will continue the saga of the Corleone organized crime family created by Puzo in his best-selling 1969 novel "The Godfather." Puzo also wrote the Oscar-winning screenplays for the 1972 movie version of his book and the 1974 sequel, "The Godfather, Part II." Gage, a former investigative reporter for The New York Times, has written six books, including the best-selling "Eleni," which also was made into a movie.

□

Senator Jake Garn, Republican of Utah, said Thursday that he or one of his sons may donate a kidney to his ailing 27-year-old daughter next year. **Susan Garn Horn**, who is married to a doctor and lives in Vienna, Virginia, suffers from progressive kidney failure, the Deseret News and The Salt Lake Tribune reported. The donor will be determined on the basis of the best match for Horn. Garn asked Utah news organizations not to use the story, but the American Banker, a daily banking trade paper, reported it. Garn angrily told Utah news personnel that no reporter from the American Banker "will ever have an interview with me, ever. They will never again interview this chairman of the Senate Banking Committee. I'm the public official, not Susan." He said his daughter had been a diabetic since she was 10 and the disease has irreversibly damaged her kidneys.

□

To hear the lawyers talk, it was the great train robbery. The Alexandria attorney **Victor M. Glasberg** accused the Virginia Museum of Transportation of having spirited away the locomotive and hustled it out of town. Not so, countered attorney **Thomas A. Leggette**. He argued that the Roanoke museum, not the North Carolina railroad buffs Glasberg represented, is "the rightful and lawful owner" of the 45-ton, 300-horsepower locomotive, currently on display in Roanoke. U. S. District **Judge James C. Cacheris** brushed aside the North Carolina complaint and ruled that the Virginia museum holds legal title to the 1944 H.K. Porter diesel, one of 25 left in the United States. The Virginia transportation museum has had the Porter, which McBride called "a tradition piece in the transition from steam to diesel," on display since it was acquired last June. That acquisition enraged the North Carolina railroad buffs, who claimed theft and filed a $200,000 suit in federal court in Alexandria against the museum and the former president of the Virginia Central Railway of Fredericksburg, which once owned the industrial switcher. Moody and his fellow train-lover, Thomas J. **Johnson** testified their group had been given the locomotive by David **E. Wasserstrom** of Melrose Park, Pennsylvania, the Virginia Central's executive. Since the group had no money, it asked the North Carolina National Guard to move the engine to its museum. The guard's schedule prevented any quick action so the group left it in Fredericksburg, they testified. In the spring of 1985 the Virginia museum heard about the locomotive and contacted Wasserstrom. Surprised that it was still in Fredericksburg, Wasserstrom said he told Virginia museum officials that if they removed the locomotive promptly, it was theirs. "We got the key, fixed up the train and even ran it," said Leggette.

□

A proposed visit to Peru by **Princess Anne** has been canceled because of concern over her security, the Foreign Office said Friday. The daughter of **Queen Elizabeth** was due to go to Peru in November in her capacity as president of the Save the Children Fund, on a tour which would also have taken her to Ecuador and Bermuda. It was unlikely the princess would make the visit to the other two countries though no final decision has been made, a Foreign Office spokeswoman said. Peru's leading guerrilla force, the Maoist Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path) has recently stepped up its anti-government campaign, killing three ruling-party workers in a machine-gun attack in suburban Lima. The movement has claimed more than 7,000 lives in its six-year campaign. In March **Princess Anne** was the target of a kidnap plot while she was on a visit to Brazil, Brazilian police said at the time. The plot, which the police said they foiled, would have involved taking her hostage to gain the release of a jailed drug dealer.

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